

NETFLIX, INC. vs. BLOCKBUSTER INC.**CASE NO. C 06 2361 WHA (JCS)****BLOCKBUSTER INC.'S****EXHIBIT B (Part 1 of 2)**

TO

JOINT CLAIM CONSTRUCTION AND PREHEARING STATEMENT*filed on November 15, 2006*

THE
NEW LEXICON
WEBSTER'S
DICTIONARY
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ENCYCLOPEDIC EDITION

THE
NEW LEXICON
WEBSTER'S
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OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE



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baratrous

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base

barra-tous (bərət̩rəs) *adj.* involving or constituting barratry

bar-ra-try (bərətr̩i) *pl. barratries n.* (*marine law*) fraud or negligence on the part of the master to the prejudice of the shipowner || the purchase or sale of Church or State office or preferment || the offense of stirring up lawsuits, quarrels etc. [O.F. *baraterie*, trickery]

barred (bɔrd) *adj.* obstructed by bars || fastened with bars || marked with bars

barrel (bərl̩) *1. n.* a flat-ended, curved cylindrical container, usually made of wood hooped by metal bands, a cask || the amount that a barrel holds || the metal tube of a gun || the cylindrical body or trunk of an animal || the part of a fountain pen containing the ink || the case containing the mainspring of a clock or a watch || the body of a captain 2. *v pres part.* barrel-ing, barrel-ing past and past part. barreled, barreled *v.t.* to put in barrels || to cause to travel very fast || *v.i.* to travel very fast [fr F *baril*]

barrel chair an easy chair with a high rounded back and sides

barrel distortion in a television receiver, the bulging-out distortion of the picture received

barrel organ an instrument from which music is ground out by turning a handle and causing a cylinder to act mechanically on keys

barrel roll (bərl̩rol) an aerial maneuver in which the plane turns in a complete sideways revolution

barren (bərn̩) *1. adj.* sterile, incapable of bearing (children, fruit etc.) || unprofitable, without result, barren talk || unable to produce new ideas, dull 2. *n. (esp. pl.)* a tract of poor sandy country with little vegetation [O.F. *brabant*, original form uncertain]

ba-ré-ru (bərērā) *n.* a bullfighting terrain between the matador and the fence, enclosing the bull ring

Bar-rès (bərēs), Maurice (1862–1923), French writer, author of ‘les Déracinés’ (1897), *In Colline inspirée* (1913), etc.

bar-rette (bərēt) *n.* (Am.=Br. hair slide) a hinged clip shaped in the form of a short, slightly curved bar, for keeping a girl’s hair in place [Fr.]

barri-cade (bərikād, bərikāid) *1. n.* a defense or obstruction, esp. one hastily made across a road or street 2. *v.t. pres. part.* barri-cad-ing past and past part. barri-cad-ed to block with a barricade [Fr.]

Barrie (bərī), Sir James Matthew (1860–1937), Scottish playwright and novelist, author of ‘The Admirable Crichton’ (1902), ‘Peter Pan’ (1904) etc.

Barrien-to-s Ortu-no (bərjēntōsōrtūnō), René (1920–69), Bolivian air force general who became president (1964) after a coup d'état. As leader of the new Bolivian Revolutionary Front, he was reelected (1966) constitutionally

barri-er (bərīr) *n.* an obstacle barring advance or access || (horse racing) the movable gate at the starting line || something that hinders progress || a mental or emotional obstacle [O.F. *barrière*]

barrier reef a coral reef lying parallel to the shore and separated from it by a lagoon

barring (bərīng) *prep.* excluding, bar

bar-ri- (bərīrī, bərīrō) n. the Spanish-speaking quarter of a U.S. town or city || a district of a town or city in Spain or in a Spanish-speaking country

Barrios, Justo Rufino (1835–85), Chilean novelist. His works, notably ‘El hermano asno’ (1922), show the influence of French skepticism on Spanish social and religious tradition

Barrios, Justo Rufino (1835–85), president of Guatemala (1873–85) and a champion of Central American unity. When his diplomatic efforts failed to restore the five-nation Central American confederation, he led an invasion of El Salvador (1885)

barri-ster (bərīstər) *n. (Br.)* a lawyer having the right to speak and argue in the superior courts [etym. doubtful]

barri-ster-at-law (bərīstərlā) *pl. barri-sters-at-law n. (Br.)* a barrister

barrow (bərōu) *n.* a small wheeled handcart || a wheelbarrow (M E. *borewe*)

barrow *n. (archaeol.)* a grave mound, tumulus || (Br., in place names) a hill [O.E. *beorg*, hill]

Bar-row, Point (bərōu) the northernmost point of Alaska, on the Arctic Ocean

Barry (bərī), Sir Charles (1795–1860), British architect. He promoted the neo-Gothic style. His best-known building is the Palace of Westminster

Barry (bərī), Jeanne Bécu, comtesse du (1743–93), mistress of Louis XV of France. She was guillotined on her return to France (1793) from England, where she had fled

Barry (bərī), John (1745–1803), the first U.S. commodore. He won important naval engagements during the Revolutionary War, including the last sea battle of the war in the Gulf of Florida (1783), in which he repulsed three British frigates. His successful training of naval officers, including Stephen Decatur, earned him the title ‘Father of our Navy’

Barrymore (bərimor), Anglo-American family of stage and film. Maurice Barrymore (1847–1905), father, and Georgianna Drew (1856–93), mother, acted in England and the U.S. and appeared together in ‘Diplomacy’ (1886). Their son Lionel (1878–1954), especially known for his role of Dr Gillespie, appeared in other movies such as ‘A Free Soul’ (1931; Academy Award), ‘Grand Hotel’ (1932), and ‘Dinner at Eight’ (1933). His sister Ethel (1879–1959) appeared on the stage in ‘Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines’ (1901) and ‘The Corn is Green’ (1940), and in the film ‘None But the Lonely Heart’ (1944; Academy Award). Their brother John (1882–1942) became a matinee idol who acted in films such as ‘A Bill of Divorcement’ (1932) and ‘Twentieth Century’ (1934). They appeared together in ‘Rasputin and the Empress’ (1932)

Barrac (bərəsk) *n.* a semisweet white Bordeaux wine from near the Garonne [after Barrac in the Gironde]

bar sinister an oblique reference to a person’s bastardy, from the heraldic term ‘bend sinister’

bartender (bərtēndər) *n.* an attendant at a bar serving alcoholic drinks

barter (bərēt) *1. v.t.* to exchange (goods or services against something else) without using money || *v.i.* to engage in such trade 2. *n.* trade by exchange || the thing exchanged (perh. fr. O.F. *barat*, fraud)

Barth (bərth), Heinrich (1821–65), German explorer. His travels in the Sahara, Sudan and Central Africa (1850–55) began a new era in the exploration of Africa

Barth (bərth), John (1930–), U.S. writer, noted for his experimental fiction. His novels include ‘The Floating Opera’ (1958), ‘The End of the Road’ (1958), ‘The Sot-Weed Factor’ (1960), ‘Giles Goat-Boy’ (1966), ‘Letters’ (1979), and ‘Sabbatical’ (1982). Short stories are collected in ‘Lost in the Funhouse’ (1968)

Barth, Karl (1886–1968), Swiss Protestant theologian who rejected what he held to be the errors of post-Renaissance humanism in the name of revealed religion and a doctrine of total grace. His teaching is called ‘crisis’ (Gk =judgment) theology, emphasizing the gulf between the Creator and his creatures, which can be bridged only by God

Bar-thélemy (bərēlēmī), François, marquis de (1747–1830), French statesman. He negotiated the Treaties of Basle (1795), and became a member of the Directory (1797)

Bartholdi (bərōldi), Frédéric Auguste (1834–1904), French sculptor. He made the Statue of Liberty presented by the French people to the U.S.A. in 1886, and the Lion of Belfort (1880) carved in the living rock, commemorating the defenders of Belfort against the Germans in 1870

Barthol-o-mew (bərōlōmēj): St (1st c.) one of the 12 Apostles. Feast: Aug. 24

Bartholomew, Massacre of St the murder of Huguenots by Catholics in Paris, Orléans, and other French towns which began on St Bartholomew’s Day, Aug. 24, 1572. Catherine de’ Medici and the Guises persuaded Charles IX to consent to it

bar-tiz-an (bərtīz̩n, bərtīz̩n) *n.* a small turret projecting from a wall or tower [form of *brattice*, ‘BRATTICE’]

Bartók (bərōtōk), Béla (1881–1945), Hungarian composer, editor, folksong scholar and pianist, one of the outstanding European composers of the 20th c. His music often draws on Magyar folk melodies and their strong dance rhythms. He was also a master of classical theory. His work includes six string quartets, concertos for piano, violin, and viola, concerto for orchestra, etc.

Bar-to-lom-e-o (bərlōmēō), Frn (1472–1517), Florentine painter, and member of the Dominican order. His secular name was Baccio della Porta. Most of his work was devotional

Barton (bōrt̩n), Clara (1821–1912), founder of the American Red Cross (1881–2)

Barton, Sir Edmund (1849–1920), first federal prime minister of Australia (1901)

Baruch (bōrūk) disciple and scribe of Jeremiah and presumed author of the book of Baruch in the Old Testament Apocrypha

Baruch (bōrūk), Bernard Mannes (1870–1963) U.S. financier and statesman, unofficial adviser to Presidents Wilson, Roosevelt and Truman, and also to Winston Churchill, and U.S. representative (1946–51) to the UN Atomic Energy Commission

bar-ye (bərē) *n.* a bar (in the cgs system) [F fr. Gk *barys*, heavy]

bar-yon (bərīōn) *n.* one of a group of eight known fundamental particles having spin quantum number $\frac{1}{2}$, large rest mass and variable electric charge. Baryons include the nucleons in addition to other known particles (fr Gk *barys*, heavy + -on, fundamental particle)

Barышников (bərīshnōkōf), Mikhail (mekhīl') (1948–), Russian ballet dancer and choreographer who defected to the West in 1974. With the Kirov Ballet at the time of defection, he joined the American Ballet Theatre (1974–8). He is noted for dancing the classics as well as modern dances. ‘Push Comes to Shove’ (1976) was created for him. He joined the New York City Ballet in 1978 and became its director in 1980. He has also appeared in the films ‘The Turning Point’ (1978) and ‘White Nights’ (1985)

ba-ry-la (bərīlā) *n.* any of several compounds of barium [fr. Gk *barys*, heavy]

baryta water a suspension of barium hydroxide in water

ba-ry-tes (bərītīz) *n.* native barium sulfate, heavy spar [fr. Gk *barys*, heavy]

barytone ‘BARITONE’

ba-sal (bēs̩l, bēz̩l) *adj.* of, or forming, the base || at or near the base

Ba-sal-gan-ii (bēsgānlī) *n. (physiol.)* nerve cells connecting cerebrum with other nerves

basal metabolic rate the rate at which heat is given off by an organism at complete rest. Measurement of it indicates an individual’s general metabolism or state of health

basal metabolism the metabolism of an organism in the dormant state, when it uses just enough energy to maintain vital activities, as measured by the basal metabolic rate

ba-salt (bəsālt, bəsōlt) *n.* black or dark gray rock, chiefly sodium or potassium alumino-silicates, with some iron, basic in character, supposed to constitute the bulk of the earth beneath its solid crust, and found as intrusions at the surface in some places || black stoneware invented by Wedgwood (fr L *basaltus*, perh fr African)

bas-cule (bəskyūl) *n.* a counterbalancing apparatus [F. = seesaw]

base-bridge a counterpoised lift bridge or drawbridge

base (bēs) *adj.* morally low, contemptible || material, degrading || (of metals) low in value, not precious || (of coins) debased, spurious || (mus.) base [F. *base*]

base *1. n.* the bottom, the lowest part, the base of the skull || that on which something is mounted or to which it is fixed and on which it stands || groundwork || foundation || the stem or root of a word, to which suffixes are added || (archit.) the lower part of a column or wall when treated as a separate feature || the place from which an army or military force starts and where its supplies are || a starting place in certain games, or a place to which players try to get || the essential ingredient of a mixture || (chem.) a substance which, dissolved in water, provides hydroxyl ions from its own molecules || (chem.) a molecule or ion which can accept protons || (geom.) the line or area on which a figure stands || (securities) level at which the pressure of lower prices meets strong resistance in creating demand || (math.) a number of reference upon which mathematical tables are built, e.g. in logarithmic tables || (biol.) that end of a part which is attached to the main portion || (survey.) the precisely measured distance from which triangulation starts off base (baseball) not on one’s base || (pop.) wrong, mistaken 2. *v.t. pres. part.* bas-ing past and past part based to found (deduc-

tions etc.), i.e. [F. fr. L. *fr. base* addres-ses related for each pr. addresses, necessary f.

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CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) a; cat; ə, cor; ɔ, fawn; ɛ, snake. (e) e, hen; i, sheep; ɪ, deer; ɔ, bear. (i) i, fish; ai, tiger; ə, bird. (o) o, ox; au, cow; ou, goat; u, poor; ɔi, royal. (u) ʌ, duck; u, bull; u, goose; a, bacillus; ju, cube. (ø, loch; ɒ, think; ɒ, bother; z, Zen; ɔ, corsage; ð, savage; ɔ, orangutang; j, yak; ʃ, fish; tʃ, fetch; ɿ, rubble; ʌ, redder) Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover

base address

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tions etc), what do you base your suspicions on? [F. fr. L. fr. Gk] base address (computer) a number that modifies related addresses, noting a reference point for each program. When added to the relative addresses, this provides an absolute address necessary for machine transfer of data baseball (béisbol) n. the national game of the U.S.A. The field is divided into infield, or diamond, and outfield. The bases are at the corners of the diamond. There are two teams of 9 players, a game having 9 innings. The ball, which is semisoft and covered in leather, is thrown, or pitched, by the pitcher from about the center of the diamond to the batter on the home plate or base. The bat is about 3 ft long. The catcher stands behind the batter, one fielder guards each of the three bases and the rest (other than shortstop) are placed strategically in the outfield. The object of the game is to score 'runs' by hitting the ball and running round the diamond. There are two main professional baseball leagues and about 40 minor ones in the U.S.A., and the game has spread to many countries || the ball used.

base-board (béisbord, béisbord) n. (Am.=Br.) skirting board) board, often with a decorative molding, running along the bottom of an interior wall and covering the join of wall and floor

base-dow's disease (bázodouz) exophthalmus [after Karl von Basedow (1799-1854), G. physician]

base exchange commissary at an armed forces base

base hit (baseball) hit which enables a batter to reach first base before the ball is thrown there

Bas-el (báz'l) *BASLE

base-less (béislís) adj. groundless, without foundation

Bas-el-Land (báz'länd) *BASLE

Bas-el-Stadt (báz'l) *BASLE

base-ment (béisment) n. the story of a building below the ground floor || (archit.) a supporting structure on which the main order, e.g. of a Renaissance château, rests

base-ness (béisnis) n. the state or quality of being base || a base act

ba-sen-ji (básendži) n. a small dog of an ancient African breed. It is chestnut brown in color, and rarely barks [Afrik. = bush thing]

base pair (gen.) two nucleotides in a nucleic acid-cytosine and guanine or adenine and thymine or uracil, all of which constitute DNA

ba-ses (béisiz) pl. of BASIS || (béisiz) pl. of BASE

bash (bás) 1. v.t. (pop.) to strike violently || (pop.) to smash or buckle || v.i. to crash, collide 2. n. (pop.) a violent blow || (pop.) the damage caused by such a blow [imit.]

bashful (básfél) adj. shy, self-conscious [fr. obs. v. bash, abash]

ba-shi-ba-zouk (báshibázuk) n. (hist.) a soldier belonging to the irregular Turkish troops, notorious for plundering and cruelty [Turk. báshi, head+ba-zuk, disorderly]

Bash-kir-i-an A.S.S.R. (báskirján) an autonomous republic (area 54,233 sq. miles, pop. 3,660,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R. in S.E. Europe; oil, coal, steel, copper, agriculture (esp. grain), horse breeding

Bash-kirt-seff (báskirjártsef), Marie (1860-84), Russian painter who lived in Paris, famous for her 'Journal' (1887)

Ba-shō (básou), Matsuo (1643-94), Japanese poet and teacher of haiku prosody, author of 'Oki no Hosomichi' (1689)

ba-sic (béisik) adj. fundamental || forming a basis || (chem.) relating to or having the characteristics of a base || (geol.) an igneous rock containing between 45% and 65% silica || (metall.) steel made by a nonsilicate process

BASIC (computer acronym) for Beginners All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code, computer language using many terms in English in its programs

basic encyclopedia (mil.) compilation of identified military installations and physical areas of potential significance as objectives for attack

Basic English a selection of 850 English words intended as a possible international language and for use in learning English, invented by C. K. Ogden. 'Basic' is formed from the initial letters of British, American, Scientific, International, Commercial basic health services minimum supply of health services that should be generally available

uniformly available in order to assure a population's adequate health and protection from disease, or to meet some other criteria or standards

base-ic-ity (beisitsiti) n. the degree to which a compound is basic || the number of ionizable hydrogen atoms in an acid, being equal to the number of equivalents of a base that will react with 1 mole of the compound

base-ic slag a by-product of steel manufacture, used as a fertilizer because of its high content of phosphorus

base-ic training training in the basic elements of military service etc.

ba-sid-i-o-my-cete (básidiumsítet) n. a member of Basidiomycetes, a large class of the most highly developed fungi, predominantly sexual in their mode of reproduction and possessing a basidium. The class includes both parasitic forms (e.g. rusts and smuts) and saprophytic forms (e.g. mushrooms) basid-i-o-my-cé-tous adj. (fr. N.L. Basidiomycetes)

ba-sid-i-o-spore (básidiospór) basidiospore

n. a spore produced by a basidium

ba-sid-i-um (básidiom) pl. ba-sid-i-a (básidio-) n. (bot.) a conidiophore characteristic of basidiomycetes, bearing usually a fixed number (four) of basidiospores [fr. L. fr. Gk dim. of basis, base]

Bas-il (báz'l), St. (c. 329-79), Greek patriarch. He preserved his Church from Arianism and secured the triumph of the Nicene definitions at the Council of Constantinople (381). He is one of the founders of monasticism. Feast: June 14

bas-il (báz'l) n. a member of Ocimum, fam. Labiate, a genus of aromatic plants, esp. O. basilicum, sweet basil, and O. minimum, bush basil, used as culinary herbs [OF basilie fr. L. basilica]

bas-i-lar membrane (bátsalar) the membrane partitioning part of the cochlea which translates mechanical vibrations into nerve impulses

bas-i-lect (báisilekt) n. dialect of the lower classes Cf. ACROLECT

Basil I 'the Macedonian' (c. 812-86), Byzantine emperor (857-86). He gained the throne by murdering two rivals. He introduced legal and financial reforms and tried unsuccessfully to heal the religious schism between East and West

Basil II 'Bulgaroctonus' (c. 957-1025), Byzantine emperor (963-1025). In a reign of almost continuous warfare and expansion, he inflicted great atrocities on the Bulgarians (986-1018)

ba-sil-i-c (básilik) adj. (anat.) of a large vein of the upper arm [fr. F. fr. L. basilicus, kingly fr. Gk.]

ba-sil-i-cen (báslík) n. a large Catholic church ranking next to a cathedral, and having certain privileges. There are four major basilicas, all in Rome, and several minor ones. A basilica is built to an oblong ground plan, with an apse. The nave roof is generally higher than that of the flanking aisles [L. fr. Gk basilike, royal (edifice)]

ba-sil-i-ca-ta (bázili:káta) (formerly Lucania) a mountainous region (area 3,656 sq. miles, pop. 617,300) on the Gulf of Taranto, S. Italy

ba-sil-i-sk (báslísk, bázelísk) n. a member of Basiliscus, fam. Iguanidae. They have a crest on the head which can be inflated at will || a mythical African reptile allegedly hatched by a serpent from a cock's egg, its breath or look being said to be fatal [fr. L. fr. Gk basiliskos, little king]

ba-sin (básin) n. a hollow vessel for holding a liquid || a dock, or group of docks || a tract of land drained by a river and its tributaries || (geol.) a depression in older strata in which more recent strata may have been deposited [OF bacin]

ba-sin-et (básinet) n. (hist.) a light steel helmet with a visor [OF. bacinet, dim. of bacin, basin]

ba-sin-on (básisón) n. the midpoint of the front rim of the foramen magnum [Mod. L.]

ba-sis (béisis) pl. ba-ses (béisiz) n. a foundation, base || an underlying principle || the main ingredient in a mixture || (commodities) the difference between the spot or cash price of a commodity and the futures price of the same or a related commodity, usu. computed to the near future. This difference may represent different time periods, product forms, qualities and locations || (math.) a set of linearly independent vectors in a vector space, in which each vector

Basque country

in the space is a linear combination of vectors from the set [fr. L. fr. Gk]

ba-sk (básk, bask) v.i. to luxuriate in warmth and light, or in something compared with these, to bask in reflected glory [O.N. báthask, to bathe oneself]

ba-ker-ville (báskarvil), John (1706-75), English printer. His editions of Milton, the Bible and the Latin classics were set in type designed by himself. This has been revived for machine composition

ba-cket (báskit, báskit) n. a vessel (often of wicker or other flexible material), for containing shopping, laundry, wastepaper etc || the quantity contained in a basket || the passenger part of a balloon || a goal in basketball [origin unknown]

ba-cket-ball (báskitból, báskitból) n. a fast indoor or outdoor ball game played by two teams of five men or six women. A circular open-bottomed basket is fixed 10 ft above the ground at each end of the court, and a goal is scored by throwing the ball into the opponent's basket. Basketball originated at Springfield College, Mass., in 1891 || the ball used

basket chair a deep wicker armchair

Basket Maker a member of an early Indian culture supposed by archaeologists to have inhabited the southwest region of North America between 100 and 700 A.D.

ba-sket-ry (básktrí, básktrí) n. the art of making baskets || things worked in cane, osiers etc etc.

Basket Three accord negotiated at Helsinki, Finland, espousing belief in the free movement of people and ideas and national self-determination; signed by 33 nations at Helsinki as part of 1975 Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Cf. HELSINKI AGREEMENT

basket weave a style of weaving in which the pattern imitates the interlacing of plaited basket

ba-sket-work (básktwórk, básktwórk) n. basketry

basking shark *Cetorhinus maximus*, the largest species of shark

Bas-le (báz'l) (F. Bale, G. Basel) a former canton of Switzerland at the junction of the Swiss, German and French frontiers, divided since 1833 into Basel-Land (area 164 sq. miles, pop. 219,822, capital Liestal) and Basel-Stadt (area 14 sq. miles, pop. 203,915) || the capital (pop. 182,143) of the latter, commercial center with chemical, pharmaceutical and silk ribbon industries University (1460), Romanesque cathedral

Basle, Council of an ecclesiastical council (1431-49) for Church reform, the settlement of the Hussite wars, and the reunion of Christendom. It became a struggle for supremacy between pope and council

Basile, Treaties of treaties signed Apr. 5 and July 22, 1795 by Prussia, Spain and France. France retained the left bank of the Rhine, and gave up all her conquests beyond the Pyrenees. Spain surrendered Santo Domingo to France, which gave the latter all Hispaniola, but Spain recovered Santo Domingo in the Treaty of Paris (1814). Prussia and Spain left the coalition against France (*FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WARS)

ba-so-phil (báisafil) n. a basophile

ba-so-phile (báisafil) n. (biol.) a cell or tissue readily stained with basic dyes, e.g. a leucocyte possessing this property ba-so-phic (báisofilik) adj. readily stained with basic dyes

Basque (básk) 1. n. a native of the Pyrenees region on the Bay of Biscay in France and Spain. The Basques, thought to be one of the oldest races in Europe, resisted conquest by the Romans, Visigoths, Moors and Franks, and defeated Charlemagne at Roncesvalles (778). They established (824) the kingdom of Navarre || the Basque language 2. adj. of the Basques or their language [F.]

basque (básk) n. a continuation of the bodice of a dress below the waist, separate from the skirt and over it [F.]

Basque country (F. Pays basque) a region of France in the Western Pyrenees, now included in Pyrénées Atlantiques department. It consists of the French share of old Navarre, with smaller former Basque states north of it. The mountains produce cattle, lumber, cereals, vines, and hydroelectricity. The coast, on the Bay of Biscay, has many resorts (Biarritz, Hendaye, Saint-Jean-de-Luz)

compos mentis

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compos mentis (kómpoſmén̄tis) adj (law) sane, in one's right mind [L.]
 compost (kómpouſt) v.t. to treat with compost || to make into compost [O F *composte*]
 compost n. a mixture of vegetable matter, lime etc., used for fertilizing land [O F *composte*, compound]
 Compostela *SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA
 compoſure (kómpoſür) n. a settled state of mind, calm self-possession
 compote (kómpout) n. fruit stewed with sugar [F.]
 compound 1. (kómpaund, kompound) adj. made up of separate substances or parts [bot.] composed of a number of similar parts forming a common whole 2. (kómpaund) n. something made up from things combined together [chem.] a substance formed of two or more ingredients of constant proportion by weight [gram.] a word composed of two or more other words or elements 3. (kómpaund) v.t. to make (a new whole) by combining elements || to combine (elements) to make a new whole || to settle (a debt) by agreed partial payment || to compute (interest) on the total of the principal and the interest which has accrued regularly at intervals || v.i. to settle a debt by compromise, they compounded for \$100 to compound a felony to avoid prosecuting criminal for private motives [O.F. *compondre*, to put together]
 compound (kómpaund) n. (in many countries) enclosed land around a house, factory etc [prob Malay *kampung*, enclosure]
 compound eye an eye made up of many simple eyes, arranged in a convex base of tissue and covered by a chitinous cornea, e.g. in insects and crustaceans
 compound fraction a complex fraction
 compound fracture a broken bone which has lacerated surrounding tissue and usually has pierced the skin
 compound interest (finance) interest calculated on the sum of principal plus accrued interest
 compound leaf a leaf whose blade is divided by one or more commissures into a number of distinct leaflets
 compound lens a lens made of two or more pieces joined together or mounted on a common axis and designed to eliminate an aberration or aberrations
 compound number a number composed of more than one denomination or unit, e.g. 3 yds 2 ft 6 ins
 compound sentence (gram.) a sentence made of two or more simple sentences, neither subordinate to the other (e.g. 'he came and I went')
 comprehend (kómprehénd) v.t. to understand, grasp the meaning or significance of, esp. by an effort of sympathy || to include, *education comprehends the training of many kinds of ability* [fr. L. *comprehendere*]
 comprehension (kómprihēnsiōn) n. the state or quality of being comprehensible
 comprehensible (kómprihēnsibl) adj. capable of being understood, *comprehensible* adv. [fr. L. *comprehensibilis*]
 comprehension (kómprihēnſon) n. the act of understanding || the faculty of understanding || the capacity to include || sympathetic understanding of differing opinions [fr. L. *comprehensionis*]
 comprehensive (kómprihēnsiv) adj. including much, politics is a comprehensive term || all-inclusive, a comprehensive charge || able to understand much, a comprehensive mind [fr. L. *comprehensivus*]
 compress (kómpres) n. a soft pad of cloth, pressing on to some part of the body to relieve pain etc || a wet cloth held by a waterproof bandage to relieve inflammation || a device for pressing cotton into bales [F. *compresser*]
 compress (kómpres) v.t. to reduce the volume, duration etc of, by or as if by pressure || to condense, express concisely, *compressed* adj. pressed together || condensed || flattened [bot.] flattened laterally [zool. e.g. of flatfish] flattened from side to side [O.F. *compresser*]
 compressed air air under a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure, used esp. as a source of power
 compressed speech tape-recorded speech with some sounds eliminated and the reproduction speeded up
 compressibility (kómpresibliti) n. the capacity to be compressed
 compressible (kómpresibl) adj. capable of being compressed

concatenate

compression (kómpréſion) n. a compressing or being compressed compresſive adj. having the tendency to compress [F.]
 compressor (kómpresör) n. (anat.) a muscle which compresses a part of the body || (engin.) a machine, such as a pump, that compresses air, gases, fuel mixtures etc [L. that which compresses]
 comprise, comprise (kómpriáz) pres. part comprising, com-priz-ing past and past part, comprised, com-prized v.t. to be made up of, consist of, the course comprises 10 lessons || to include, contain, this month's figures are comprised in the total [fr. F. *comprendre* (compris)]
 compro-mise (kómpromáiz) 1. n. a method of reaching agreement in a dispute, by which each side surrenders something that it wants || an agreement so reached || a course of action intermediate between extremes, he sent flowers as a compromise between calling and writing || a placing in jeopardy, a compromise of one's integrity 2. v. pres. part comprising past and past part compromised v.t. to settle a dispute by a compromise || v.t. to bring into danger or under suspicion, or expose to loss of reputation [F. *compromis*]
 Compromise of 1850 a series of acts passed (1850) by Congress providing that each newly acquired territory should decide on its own slave or free status. The terms of the compromise aroused great bitterness, and the issue was fought out in the Civil War
 Compromise of 1877 an arrangement which settled the disputed U.S. presidential contest of 1876 between Rutherford Hayes and Samuel Tilden. It created an Electoral Commission composed of five representatives each from the House, the Senate, and the Supreme Court, selecting eight Republicans and seven Democrats who voted along party lines. Southern Democrats accepted Hayes' election in return for the demilitarization of the South, the appointment of a southerner in the cabinet, and financial aid in the construction of a southwest railroad. It ended the period of black participation in politics
 comp-tome-ter (komptómetr) n. a calculating machine [fr. F. *compter*, to count fr. L. *computare*, to compute + METER]
 Compton (kómpton), Arthur Holly (1892-1962), American physicist distinguished for his work on gamma rays, X rays and other radiations. For his discovery of the Compton effect he was awarded a Nobel prize (1927)
 Compton-Burnett (kómptonbúrnet), Ivy (1892-1969), English novelist, author of 'Men and Wives' (1931), 'Elders and Betters' (1944), 'Mother and Son' (1956) etc., witty novels presenting mainly in dialogue a grotesque world of hypocrisy and wickedness, but arousing compassion
 Compton effect the effect whereby X rays are scattered on impact with electrons in matter, accompanied by energy transfer to the electrons and change in wavelength [after A. H. Compton]
 Compton scattering the Compton effect
 comp-trol-ler (kontrooler) n. (only in official titles) a controller
 compul-sion (kómpulſion) n. a compelling || (psychol.) a feeling of being compelled to some irrational action which is always unnecessary and often repetitive (*OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE NEUROSES) [F.]
 compul-sive (kómpulſiv) 1. adj. compelling || (psychol.) irrationally compelling 2. n. (psychol.) a person subject to compulsive drives [fr. L. *compellere* (*compulsus*), to compel]
 compul-so-ri-ly (kómpulſoril) adv. in a compulsory manner
 compul-sory (kómpulſori) adj. that must be done or suffered, having the force of compulsion [fr. L. *compellere* (*compulsus*), to compel]
 compunc-tion (kómpunkšon) n. the pricking of conscience [O. F.]
 com-put-a-ble (kómpjútabl) adj. able to be computed
 com-pu-ta-tion (kómpjútšón) n. the act of computing
 computational linguistics study of languages utilizing the computer
 com-pute (kómpjút) pres. part computing past and past part, com-puted v.t. to calculate com-puter, com-púter n. someone who computes || a computing machine [F. *computer*] —Computers may be designed to carry out complex and lengthy mathematical analytical operations very rapidly, to control industrial operations, or to undertake routine clerical work. The analogue computer is a specialized calculating machine which operates with numbers represented by measurable quantities of given magnitudes, e.g. mechanical movement, voltages, resistance etc. A digital computer is more versatile and operates electronically with numbers expressed as digits in a given (usually binary) number scale
 computer dating system for selecting social or romantic companions by matching compatible personalities through a computer program
 computer graphics art derived by programming computer output to create a design or picture
 com-put-er-ese (kómpju:tɔrlz) n. computer workers' jargon
 com-put-er-ize (kómpju:tɔraiz) v. 1. to adapt records and procedures for filing and processing by a computer. 2. to equip with computers —computerizable adj. —computerization v
 computerized tomography *CAT SCANNER
 computer language material organized in a system so as to be comprehensible to a computer, e.g., ALGOL, COBOL, FORTRAN
 computer music synthesized music created and produced by computer programming, sometimes including utilization of sounds not produced by musical instruments Cf ELECTRONIC MUSIC
 computer science the study of computer hardware and software technology and operations —computer scientist n.
 computer terminal input/output device for a computer system
 com-put-er-y (kómpjú:tari) n. the use of computers
 comrade (kómræd, Br. kómrɪd) n. an intimate companion who shares one's work or pleasures
 comrade-ship n. [older *camerade* fr. F.]
 COMSAT (acronym) for Communications Satellite Corporation, a privately owned satellite-launching corporation providing international maritime and domestic satellite services under 1962 Communications Satellite Act
 Comstock (kámstok, kómnstok), Anthony (1844-1915), U.S. antivice crusader. He sponsored the Act of Congress (1873) which barred from the U.S. mails all matter deemed obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, filthy or vile'
 com-symp (kómsimp) n. (used disparagingly) a Communist sympathizer
 Com-tat-Venais-sir (kótmavénosé) a former papal possession (1274-1791) in France, in the Rhône valley and the Maritime Alps. With Orange and Avignon, it forms Vaucluse department (*PROVENCE) Historic capital: Carpentras
 Comte (k5l), Auguste (1798-1857), French mathematician and philosopher, founder of positivism, and preacher of a religion of humanity. His 'Cours de philosophie positive' (1830-42) was one of the seminal works of the 19th c.
 con (kon) pres. part con-nig past and past part conned v.t. (old-fash.) to learn by heart || to study carefully, to *con a lesson* [fr. O E *cunnian*, to test and O.E. *cunnan*, to know]
 con pres part conning past and past part conned v.t. (Am.) to deceive by a confidence trick or tricks
 con *PRO AND CON (shortened fr. L. *contra*, against); con *CONN
 con-prefix (used before sounds other than b, p, m, l, r) with [fr. L. form of *com-*]
 Co-na-ckry (kónačkrí) the capital and chief port (pop. 527,700) of Guinea, on the island of Tombu. Exports: ores, bananas. Industries: food processing, engineering
 Co-nant (kóunant), James Bryant (1893-1978), U.S. educator and chemist. He was appointed (1933) president of Harvard University and (1953) U.S. high commissioner for West Germany, becoming ambassador (1955-7)
 co-nation (kounatiōn) n. (philos.) the power or act of willing, striving, competitive (kónativ, kóunativ) adj. (philos.) pertaining to co-nation || (gram., of verbal aspect) expressing endeavor [fr. L. *conatio* (*conationis*) fr. *conari*, to try]
 con-cat-e-nate (konkát'neit) 1. v.t. pres. part concatenating past and past part, concatenated (rhet.) to link together 2. adj. (rhet.) linked together, forming a chain or series concatenation n. (rhet.) linkage, a concatenation of events [fr. L. *concatenare* (*concatenatus*) fr. catena, chain]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) a; cat; a, car; a, fawn; ei, snake. (c) e, hen; i, sheep; ie, deer; ea, bear. (i) i, fish; ai, tiger; o, bird. (o, ox; au, cow; ou, goat; u, poor; ui, royal. (u) u, duck; u, bull; u, goose; a, bacillus; ju, cube. x, loch; ð, think; þ, bother; z, Zen; ȝ, corsage; dʒ, savage; ə, orangutan; j, yak; ʃ, fish; tʃ, fetch; ɿ, rabbie; ʌ, redder. Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover.

cribbage

copy unfairly || to plagiarize || to line with timbers or planks [O.E. *crib*, *cribb*]
crib-bage (*krɪbɪdʒ*) *n.* a game played by two, three or four people with playing cards. The score is kept with pegs on a special board
crib death (*med.*) the sudden death of an infant in apparent good health, for undiagnosed causes also *sudden infant death syndrome*
cribri-form (*krɪbfɔrm*) *adj.* (*anat.*, *bot.*) perforated, sallow-like [Mod L *cribriformis* fr *cribrum*, sieve]

crib-work (*krɪbwɜːk*) *n.* a structure of logs built with the layers at right angles to one another || concrete-filled boxes used to carry bridge foundations

Crick, (*krik*) Francis (1916–), English physicist and biochemist who collaborated with James D. Watson and Maurice Wilkins to determine the molecular (double helix) structure of DNA, for which they shared the 1962 Nobel Prize for physiology/medicine

crick (*krik*) *1. n.* a sudden sharp pain or cramp in the muscles, esp. of the neck *2. v.t.* to twist or strain (a muscle), causing a crick (prob. imit.)
crick-et (*krɪkt*) *n.* a member of *Gryllidae*, a family of insects allied to the cicada, distinguished by long cerci and filamentous antennae. The males 'chirp' by rubbing their forewings together and, like the females, have structures (tympanal organs) for perceiving sound [O.F. *cricht*]

cricket *n.* the outdoor team game described below not *cricket* (*pop.*) not fair or sportsmanlike [O.F. *cricht*, a stick to aim at]

—Cricket is played between two teams of 11 players on a prepared turf field having a central pitch 22 yards long, with wickets (3 stumps with transverse bats) in the ground at either end. The bat is of willow with a bound cane handle (not more than 38 ins in length overall, 4½ ins in width). The ball is leather-covered (about 5½ ounces and about 9 ins in circumference). The batting side sends in two batsmen, who score runs by hitting the ball and running the length of the pitch, or by hitting the ball over the boundary line. A batsman may be put out in many ways: bowled, caught, stump, run out, 1.b.w. (leg before wicket). Each batsman is replaced, until 10 men have been put out, or the captain has declared. The other team then goes in to try to score more runs than the first did. The game consists of either one or two innings by each team. Test matches are played between the national teams of England, Australia (since 1877), South Africa, the West Indies, New Zealand, India, Pakistan

cricold (*krɪkɔld*) *1. adj.* (*anat.*) ring-shaped *2. n.* ring of cartilage in the larynx [fr Mod L *criocides* fr Gk]

cri-du-chat syndrome (*kri:dʊ:tən*) genetic form of mental retardation in which one symptom is a mewing cry

cried past and past part. of CRY

crier (*kriər*) *n.* an official who makes public announcements in a court || a town crier [M.E. *criere* fr. O.F.]

crime (*kraim*) *n.* a violation of the law, esp. a serious one || such acts in general, an increase in crime || (loosely) a foolish or ill-considered action, it's a crime to waste that whiskey [F.]
Crime-a-na (*kraɪmə:nə*, *kraɪmə:nə*) a peninsula (area 10,136 sq miles) of the S. Ukraine, U.S.S.R., with mountains on the south coast. There are many resorts. Towns: Simferopol, Sevastopol, Kerch, Yalta

Crime-an (*kraɪmən*, *kraɪmə:nə*) *adj.* of or relating to the Crimea
Crimean War (*kraɪmən*, *kraɪmə:nə*) the war (1853–6) declared on Russia by Turkey (Oct. 1853) by Britain and France (Mar. 1854), and by Sardinia (Jan. 1855). The causes were Russian expansion in the Balkans and the dispute over the guardianship of the Holy Places in Palestine. Battles included Balaklava (the Charge of the Light Brigade) and Inkerman (1864). Sevastopol was taken by the Allies (1855) and the war was ended by the Treaty of Paris (1856). Florence Nightingale organized medical services. The first Victoria Crosses were awarded

criminal (*kraɪmɪnl*) *1. adj.* relating to crime || guilty of crime *2. n.* someone who has committed a crime **criminality** (*kraɪmɪnlɪtɪ*) *n.* the quality or state of being criminal [F. *criminel*] **criminalization** (*kraɪmɪnlɪzɪʃn*) *n.* making subject to criminal penalties, e.g. smoking marijuana

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crim-i-nate (*kraɪmɪneɪt*) *pres. part.* **crim-i-nat-ing past** and **past part.** **crim-i-nat-ed** *v.t.* to accuse of crime || to prove guilty of crime, (more usually) incriminate **crim-i-na-tion** *n.* **crim-i-na-tive**, **crim-i-na-to-ry** (*kraɪmɪnætɪv*, *kraɪmɪnætɔrɪ*) *adj.* [fr. L *criminatus* fr *crimen* (*criminis*, crime)]

crim-i-no-log-i-cal (*kraɪmɪnəlɒgɪkəl*) *adj.* of or relating to criminology

crim-i-no-log-i-st (*kraɪmɪnəlɒdʒɪst*) *n.* someone skilled in criminology

crim-i-no-logy (*kraɪmɪnəlɒdʒɪ*) *n.* the scientific study of crime, criminals and penal treatment etc. (*FORENSIC SCIENCE) [fr L *crimen* (*criminis*, crime)+Gk *logos*, discourse]

crim-mer *KRAMMER

crimp (*krimp*) *1. v.t.* to pinch into waves or ridges, to *crimp a pie crust* || to make flutings in || to gash (the flesh of newly killed fish) so that it contracts || to form into shape, esp. (*shoemaking*) to mold (leather) into shape || to put a crimp in *2. n.* a wave or undulation (e.g. in the hair) || a corrugation || the act or result of crimping, e.g. the warping of wood from drying too fast to put a crimp in (pop.) to cramp or hinder **crimpy** *comp.* **crimp-er** *superl.* **crimp-i-est** *adj.* crimped in appearance [fr M Du *krimpen*, to contract]

crim-son (*krimzən*, *krimzən*) *1. n.* a deep red color *2. adj.* of this color *3. v.t.* to cause to become crimson || *v.i.* to become crimson [fr Span. *cremesin*]

cringe (*kriŋgə*) *pres. part.* **cring-ing past** and **past part.** **cringed** *v.i.* to cover, shrink in fear || to behave servilely [O E *cringian*, to fall in battle]

cringle (*kriŋgl*) *n.* (*naut.*) a small piece of rope with a metal eyelet to take another rope for fastening a sail [Du or L.G. *kringel* dim. of *kring*, ring]

cri-nite (*krdɪnɪt*) *adj.* (*biol.*) hairy [fr L *crinitus*]

crinkle (*kriŋkəl*) *1. v. pres. part.* **crin-kling past** and **past part.** **crin-kled** *v.i.* to wrinkle || *v.t.* to cause to wrinkle *2. n.* a crease, wrinkle **crin-kly** *comp.* **crin-ki-er** *superl.* **crin-ki-est** *adj.* [M.E. *crenken*, *crenken* fr O E *crenca*, to sink in a heap]

cri-noid, (*krɪnɔɪd*, *krɪnɔɪd*) *1. n.* a member of *Crinidea*, a large class of tropical and fossil echinoderms that may be sessile and that have five or more feathery arms and a centrally placed ventral mouth *2. adj.* of or relating to *crinoids* **cri-nó-i-dal** *adj.* [fr Gk *crinoïdes*, (ily-like)]

cri-nol ine (*krɪn'lin*, *krɪn'lin*) *n.* a petticoat hooped to make a skirt bell out all around || a stiff fabric originally made of flax and horse-hair [F.]

crip-ple (*krip'l*) *1. n.* a badly lame or disabled person *2. v.t. pres. part.* **crip-pling past** and **past part.** **crip-pled** to disable, lame || to frustrate, hinder [O.E. *cripel*]

Cripps (*krip:s*), Sir Stafford (1889–1952), British statesman, barrister and Labour M.P. He was ambassador to Russia (1940–2), lord privy seal and leader of the Commons (1942), minister of aircraft production (1942–5), president of the board of trade (1945–7) and chancellor of the exchequer (1947–50)

cri-sis (*kraɪsɪs*) *pl.* **cri-sies** (*kraɪsɪz*) *n.* the turning point in a disease || the decisive moment, esp. in a tragedy || a time of danger or suspense in politics etc. to bring to a crisis to bring (affairs) to a culminating point [L fr Gk *krisis*, decision]

cri-sis center antisuicide establishment available for advice by telephone to anyone in a depression crisis

cri-sis theo-logy theology whose point of departure is man's awareness of the inner contradiction in his nature. It is particularly associated with Barth

crip (*krip*) *1. adj.* firm and fresh, *crip lettuce* || fresh and bracing, a *crip frosty night* || concise, clear and direct, a *crip style* || (of hair etc.) curly, crinkled *2. n.* (Br.) potato chip *3. v.t.* to make crisp *4. v.i.* to become crisp [O E. *crip*, *cyrs* fr. L.]

crip-pete (*krippeɪt*) *adj.* (bot.) crisped or wavy in appearance [fr L. *crispatus*]

crip-pation (*krippeɪʃn*) *n.* the puckering of the skin caused by the erection of the hairs through cold, fright etc || a curling or being curled [fr L. *cripare*, to curl]

Crittenden

crip-py (*krip:pɪ*) *comp.* **crip-p-er** *superl.* **crip-p-i-est** *adj.* crisp

criss-cross (*kri:skrɒs*, *krɪskrɒs*) *1. n.* a pattern of crossed lines || crossing currents *2. adj.* having or consisting of crossing lines *3. adv.* crosswise, in different directions *4. v.t.* to mark with crossing lines || *v.i.* to cross repeatedly || to move crosswise [orig. Christ's cross (from the cross written before the alphabet in 16th and 17th-c children's books)]

crista (*kristə*) *n.* (zool.) an inward longitudinal fold in the membrane of some bacteria

cri-state (*kristeɪt*) *adj.* (*biol.*) crested [fr. L *cri-status* fr. *crista*, crest]

cris-té-ros (*kri:térəs*) *n.* a Mexican political movement and revolt, esp. in Jalisco, during the presidency (1924–8) of Elias Calles, in opposition to the anticlerical provisions in the Constitution which he enforced. No church services were held in Mexico for three years (1925–9), although churches were kept open for private worship [Span.]

cri-ti-ri-on (*kritɪrɪən*) *pl.* **cri-te-ri-a** (*kritɪrɪəz*) *n.* a standard or principle by which a thing is judged [Gk *kritérion*, a means for judging]

Cri-thid-i-a (*kri:θɪdi:ə*) *n.* (zool.) genus of flagellate protozoan parasites that attacks invertebrate animals

critic (*kritɪk*) *n.* a person skilled in forming opinions and giving a judgment, esp. on literature, art, music etc. || a professional reviewer || a fault-finder [fr. L. *criticus* fr Gk]

crit-i-cal (*kritɪkl*) *adj.* given to expressing severe judgments or passing unfavorable comment || fond of pointing out shortcomings or error, censorious || of a crisis, the critical moment || of critics or criticism, critical essays || involving danger or suspense, a critical operation || discerning, based on thorough knowledge, a critical opinion || (phys., math.) denoting a point or state at which a change in properties, characteristics etc. takes place [fr. L. *criticus*, discerning]

critical angle (phys.) the smallest angle of incidence at which total internal reflection occurs when a ray of light, or other electromagnetic radiation, travels through a medium to its boundary with a less refracting medium

critical constant (esp. pl.) the critical temperature, pressure or density of a substance

critical density the density of a substance in its critical state

critical idealism the Kantian doctrine that the mind impresses its forms of sensibility on the original data of the senses and orders them according to the categories of thought (*KANT)

critical mass (nuclear phys.) the point in an accumulation of plutonium at which it could explode a nuclear weapon; by extension, the point of any accumulation that could become explosive

critical path analysis system of operational control that uses computer technology to review utilization of resources at each critical point in a program acronym CPA syn. critical path

critical point critical state

critical pressure the vapor pressure of a liquid at its critical temperature

critical state the condition of a substance when its liquid and vapor phases have the same density

critical temperature the temperature above which a gas cannot be liquefied by the application of pressure alone

critical velocity the velocity of flow of a fluid above which turbulent motion occurs instead of smooth flow

critical volume the volume of 1 gram of a substance in its critical state

criti-clasm (*kritɪklizəm*) *n.* the art of judging merit; a spoken or written judgment concerning some matter resting on opinion || censure, unfavorable comment (*FORM CRITICISM, "HIGHER CRITICISM," LOWER CRITICISM, "PRACTICAL CRITICISM," TEXTUAL CRITICISM)

criti-cize (*kritɪsaɪz*) *pres. part.* **criti-ciz-ing past** and **past part.** **criti-cized** *v.t.* to assess the merits and demerits of || to censure || *v.i.* to find fault

critique (*kritɪk*) *n.* a critical essay or review [fr. F.]

Crit-tén-den (*krit'ndən*), John Jordan (1787–1863), U.S. statesman, known for his unsuccessful 'Crittenden Resolutions' (1860) designed to placate the South by advocating positions favorable to slavery

dermatitis

derma-ti-tis (dərmətātītis) n. a diseased or abnormal condition of the skin [fr. Gk *derma* (*dermatos*), skin]

dermat-o-gen (dərmətōdžin) n. the young or embryonic epidermis in plants [fr. Gk *derma* (*dermatos*), skin + *gen*, producing]

derma-to-lo-gist (dərmətlōdžist) n. a specialist in dermatology

derma-to-logy (dərmətlōdži): n. the branch of medicine dealing with the skin and its diseases [fr. Gk *derma* (*dermatos*), skin + *logos*, discourse]

derma-to-phyte (dərmətləfīt) n. a fungus living parasitically on the skin of people or animals

der-mat-o-phyl-ic (dərmətləfīlik) adj.

derma-to-phyl-sis (dərmətləfīlōsīs) n. [fr. Gk *derma* (*dermatos*), skin + *phylon*, plant]

der-mis (dərmīs) n. the inner layer of the skin, consisting of a vascular connective tissue, the cutis [M.L.]

dé-ro-bou-ment (dərōbūmēnt) n. (fencing) evasion maneuver of the hilt to avoid opponent's blade without withdrawing

de-ro-gate (dərōgāt) pres. part. de-ro-gat-ing past and past part. de-ro-gat-ed v.t. (with 'from') to detract [with 'from'] to fall away, go astray (esp. in a moral context) [fr. L. *derogare* (*derogatus*), to repeal a law]

de-ro-ga-tion (dərōgāshn) n. a lessening or impairing (of power, authority etc) || detraction [F.]

de-ro-ga-tive (dirōgatīv) adj. derogatory

de-ro-ga-tory (dirōgatōri; dirōgatōri:) adj. disparaging [fr. L. *derogatorius*]

derrick (dérɪk) n. a hoisting apparatus consisting of a boom carrying a tackle at its outer end and pivoted at the other, often to the foot of a central mast, used (esp. aboard ship) for unloading, etc. and in construction work || (baseball) to remove a pitcher during a game || a tower or framework over an oil drilling etc. for supporting and manipulating drilling tackle [after the London hangman *Derrick* (c. 1600)]

derrick lift (weight lifting) lift of a dead weight without bending legs

derring-do (dérɪndū) deeds of stirring courage, esp such as typify costume drama [M.E. *durran*, *dorrer*, to dare and *don*, do, to do]

derris (dérɪs) n. a member of *Derris*, fam. *Papilionaceae*, a genus of Far Eastern plants whose roots are a source of rotenone || an insecticide prepared from this [Gk *derris*, a covering]

dervish (dérɪvɪʃ) n. a member of any of various Moslem ascetic religious orders. Many are named after their religious exercises, e.g. 'howling' dervishes, 'whirling' dervishes [ult. fr. Pers. *darwesh*, *darwîsh*, poor, a friar etc.]

DES (pharm abbr.) for diethylstilbestrol (which see)

DESC (acronym) for Defense Electronic Supply Center

des-cant (déskānt) n. (mus.) an independent treble melody sung above the main song || a discourse on a theme (suggesting tedious improvisation) [fr. O.F. *deschant*]

des-cant (déskānt, déskānt) v.t. to discourse at large, elaborate (often tediously) || to sing a descant [fr. O.F. *deschanter*]

Des-cartes (deikart), René (1596–1650), French philosopher, physicist and mathematician. He founded the science of analytical geometry ('la Géométrie', 1637) and discovered the laws of geometric optics. While in his scientific work he reasoned as a materialist, in metaphysics he appears as an idealist. He founded modern metaphysics, rejecting Scholasticism and providing the method of reasoning generally called Cartesianism. In 'Discours de la méthode' (1637) he divests himself of all previously held beliefs, to rebuild on his own basis of certitude, i.e. the fact of his self-conscious existence: 'dubito ergo cogito; cogito ergo sum' (I doubt, therefore I think; I think, therefore I am). By intuition and deduction he both reveals the truth of his own existence and restates the ontological argument for the existence of God. His thought is further developed principally in 'Méditations métaphysiques' (published in Latin 1641, and in French 1644), 'Principia philosophiae' (Latin 1644, French 1647) and 'Les Passions de l'âme' (1649), as well as in a vast correspondence.

de-scend (désend) v.t. to go downwards, steps descending to the lower lawn || to debase oneself, would he descend to such methods? || (with 'on') to make a sudden attack, wolves descended on the flock || to be transmitted by inheritance || to proceed (in a narration) from earlier to later

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time || to proceed (in an argument) from the more important to the less important, or from the general to the particular || *u.t.* to go down, to descend a staircase to be descended from to come from (a stock or source) [F. descendre]

de-scend-ant, de-scend-ent (désendānt) n. someone or something descended [F. descendant]

de-scen-tal (désen-tāl) n. a descending || a downward slope || a way down || a moral stooping || lineage, ancestry || (law) the transmission of property or title by inheritance [F. descendente]

Des-champs (dezhō), Eustache (c. 1346–c. 1406), French poet. Besides many ballades and rondeaux he wrote the 'Miroir de mariage' (unfinished in 13,000 lines), full of comedy and satire

de-school (di-skool): v. to lessen the availability of schools

de-scram-bler (di-skramblər) n. device for interpreting scrambled messages, e.g. in radio or telephone communication

de-scribe (diskrib): pres. part. de-scrib-ing past and past part. de-scribed v.t. to give a description of || (with 'as') qualify, would you describe him as brilliant? || to draw, trace (esp. a geometrical figure) || to move in the outline of, the arrow described a parabola [fr. L. describere]

de-scrip-tion (diskriptōn) n. a verbal account or portrayal of a person, scene, event etc. || a technical account, definition, a botanical description || sort, kind, type of every description to answer a description to correspond in appearance to a verbal account [F.]

de-scrip-tive (diskriptīv) adj. serving to describe [fr. L. descriptivus]

de-scriptive botany the science concerned with the systematic description of plants

de-scriptive geometry the representation on planes of geometric figures, and the geometric determination of angles, distances, intersections etc.

de-scriptive linguistics the branch of linguistic science which describes languages in their existing state without reference to their history or related languages

de-scrip-tor (diskriptōr) n. (computer) a significant word or symbol used to identify and classify data to facilitate retrieval

de-scry (diskrī): pres. part. de-scry-ing past and past part. de-scribed v.t. (rhet.) to catch sight of || (rhet.) to manage to see, make out (a distant object) [perh. O.F. descrier]

de-s-e-cra-te (désikrēt): pres. part. de-s-e-crat-ing past and past part. de-s-e-crated v.t. to outrage the sanctity of, profane de-s-e-cra-tion, de-s-e-cra-tor, ns [DE + CONSECRATE]

de-seg-reg ate (désēgrēt): pres. part. de-seg-reg-ating past and past part. de-seg-reg-ated v.t. to free from the practice of segregation (esp. racial) || v.i. to abandon the practice of segregation de-seg-reg-a-tion n.

de-sel ect (djselikt): v.t. to dismiss a person from a program or position for which he or she has been selected

de-sen-si-tize (désensētīz): pres. part. de-sen-si-tizing past and past part. de-sen-sitized v.t. (esp med.) to reduce the abnormal sensitivity of (the body) to a substance || (photog.) to render insensitive to light

de-sert (dēzērt) v.t. to abandon, forsake, and so break faith with (someone) || to leave entirely unoccupied, deserted classrooms || v.i. to run away from service in the armed forces [F. déserteur]

de-sert (dēzērt) n. a large area of land where there is not enough vegetation to support human life [O.F.]

—Deserts cover nearly one third of the earth's land surface, including the icy wastes of the Arctic and Antarctic. The term is popularly restricted, however, to the hot deserts. These are, in the northern hemisphere: N. Africa (Sahara), Libya, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iran, Turkmenistan (Kara Kum), Uzbekistan (Kyzyl Kum), Mongolia (Gobi), North America (Mojave) and, in the southern hemisphere: South Africa (Kalahari), Australia (Great Sandy Desert, Great Victorian Desert etc.), Patagonia and Chile (Atacama).

de-sert (dēzērt) n. (esp. pl.) a fit reward or punishment to get one's deserts || (esp. pl.) worthiness of reward or punishment, treat him according to his deserts || merit, promotion is seldom purely on desert [O.F. *deservir*, to deserve]

desist

de-ser-ter (dizə:tər) n. someone who deserts, esp. from the armed forces

de-ser-tion (dizə:rfən) n. a deserting or being deserted || the act or crime of running away from service in the armed forces

de-serve (dizə:v): pres. part. de-serv-ing past and past part. de-served v.t. to be worthy of, merit || to have a claim on, the refugees deserve your help || v.i. to show worthiness, she was praised as she deserved de-sérvé adj., de-served-ly (dizə:vldi:) adv. de-sérv-ing adj. [O.F. *deservir*]

de-sha-bille (dezəbēl): dezəbēl: n. dishabille

de-sha-bil-le (dezəbēljei) n. (Br.) dishabille

de-sic-cant (désikānt) 1. adj. drying 2. n. a dry-

ing agent

de-sic-cate (désikāt): pres. part. de-sic-cat-ing past and past part. de-sic-cated v.t. to dry up, desiccated coconut || v.i. to become dried up de-sic-cation n. de-sic-cative (désikātiv) adj. [fr. L. *desiccare* (*desiccatus*)]

de-sic-cator (désikātōr) n. (chem.) a vessel containing a drying agent and used to dry substances or to provide a dry atmosphere || an apparatus for desiccating fruit etc [fr. L. *desiccare*, to make dry]

de-sid-er-a-tive (dissideratīv, dissideritiv) adj. (gram., in some languages) of a secondary conjugation signifying a desire for the action or condition denoted by the simple verb, e.g. Skr. *pibāmi* 'to drink', *pibāṣāmi* 'I wish to drink' [fr. L. *desideratus*, pertaining to desire]

de-sid-er-a-tum (dissideritām) pl. de-sid-er-a-ta (dissideritā) n. anything missing and felt to be needed [L.]

de-sign (dizidn): n. a decorative pattern || instructions for making something which leave the details to be worked out || the formal structure of a picture || the arrangement of forms, colors, materials etc. that go to make a 'style' (in furniture etc.) || the combination of parts in a whole || a plan conceived in the mind || a purpose, intention || (pl.) an intention to get possession of, to have designs on someone's money [F. *déssein*]

design v.t. to invent and bring into being || to prepare plans or a sketch or model etc. of (something to be made) || to plan in the mind || to intend for a particular purpose || v.i. to make designs [F. *designer*]

de-sign-pate (désigñit, désignēlt) 1. adj. (always placed after its noun) appointed to an office but not yet in possession of it. bishop designate 2. v.t. (désignoit) pres. part. de-sign-ing past and past part. de-sign-nated to show, identify, churches are designated on the map by crosses || (often with 'as') to name, describe, designated as depressed areas || to appoint to office [fr. L. *designare* (*designationis*), to point out]

designated hitter (baseball) a player designated at the beginning of a game to substitute at bat for the pitcher (abbr. DH)

de-sign-na-tion (désigñisōn) n. a designating or being designated || a name or conventional sign serving to identify || nomination to office [fr. L. *designatio* (*designationis*), a pointing out]

de-sign-ly (dizainidli): adv. intentionally

de-sign-er (dizainor) n. someone who designs e.g. clothes, theater sets, industrial products

de-sign-ing (dizainig): 1. n. the making of designs 2. adj. scheming, artful

de-sin-ence (désinēns) n. (gram., in some languages) an inflectional ending that expresses case and number in the noun and adjective, and person, number and voice in the verb [F.]

de-ip-pra-mine (C₁₀H₁₃N₂) (despramim) n. (pharm.) antidepressant drug; marketed as Pertofrane and Norpramine also desmethylimipramine

de-sir-a-bil-i-ty (dizairəbiliti): n. the quality of being desirable

de-sir-a-ble (dizairəbl) adj. inspiring the wish to possess, a desirable property || that one hopes to find in oneself, in others, or in things, desirable qualities de-sir-a-bly adv. [F. *désirable*]

de-sire (dizair): n. yearning, longing || strong sexual attraction || wish, request, this was done at his desire || (riet) the thing desired [O.F. *désir*]

desire pres part de-siring past and past part de-sired v.t. to want to have, acquire or bring about (something) || to want (to do something) [O.F. *desirer*]

de-sir-ous (dizairəs) adj. wishful, desiring [O.F. *desirous*]

de-sist (dizist, disist) v.i. to cease (from doing something) [O.F. *desister*]

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: (a) a; cat; (ə) car; ɔ fawn; ei. snake. (e) e; hen; i; sheep; ia; deer; eo; bear. (i) i; fish; ai; tiger; ə; bird. (o) o; ox; au; cow; ou; goat; u; poor; ɔi; royal. (u) ʌ; duck; u; bull; u; goose; ə; bacillus; ju; cube x; loch; ə; think; ə; bother; z; Zen; ʒ; corsage; dʒ; savage; ʒ; orangutang; j; yak; ʃ; fish; tʃ; fetch; ʃ; rabbit; ʌ; redder Complete pronunciation key appears inside front cover

electromagnetism

tion, X rays, gamma rays and cosmic rays (in order of decreasing wavelength) and each wavelength is associated (*WAVE-PARTICLE DUALITY) with a photon whose energy increases with decreasing wavelength. The speed of electromagnetic waves is 2.998×10^8 m/sec. in a vacuum. This is regarded in relativistic physics as being a universal constant and the theoretical limit to the speed attainable by a particle or body, even one with a rest mass of 0.

e-lec-tro-mag-nes-tism (*ilektromagnitizm*) *n.* the magnetic force produced by an electric current (e.g., in an electromagnet) || the science which studies the interrelation of electricity and magnetism

e-lec-tro-met-al-ur-ry (*ilektrometallurgi*; *ilektrometallurgi*) *n.* the science of the electrical processes or methods used industrially for separating metals from alloys, or for refining or shaping metals

e-lec-trō-me-ter (*ilektromítmér*) *n.* any of several types of instrument that are actuated by the forces between charged bodies and are used to indicate the presence of ionizing radiation and to measure potential differences, e.g., an electroscope **e-lec-trō-met-ric** (*ilektrométrik*) *adj.*

e-lec-trō-mé-tri-cal-ly *adv.* **e-lec-trō-métry** (*ilektromítmítri*) *n.*

e-lec-trō-mo-tive (*ilektromóutiv*) *adj.* producing electric current

electromotive force (*abbr. emf*) potential difference

electromotive force series electromotive series

electromotive series the chemical elements or ions arranged according to their standard electrode potential, the order usually showing the tendency of any given element to reduce the ones below it in the series (*OXIDATION-REDUCTION POTENTIAL)

electro-my-o-graph (*ilektromiágraf*) *n.* device to record electrical voltage generated by body muscles

electron (*ilektron*) *n.* a lepton of rest mass 0.511×10^{-30} eV (9.107×10^{-31} gm) and electric charge -1 (the electron's charge is the fundamental unit of electric charge equal to 1.602×10^{-19} coulombs). The electron is a constituent of the atom [ELECTRIC + -on, fundamental particle]

electron affinity the energy required to remove an electron from an ion possessing a single negative charge (cf. IONIZATION POTENTIAL)

e-lec-trō-nar-co-sis (*ilektroinarkósis*) *n.* (med.) semiconsciousness, sometimes passing to unconsciousness, created by electric shock, used in mental therapy, sometimes by anesthesia Cf ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY

e-lec-trō-beam laser (*ilektronbólóm*) a laser controlled by an electron beam, used in presenting graphic data on a video screen

electron diffraction an effect due to the fact that a beam of electrons behaves as a wave of very high frequency (*WAVE-PARTICLE DUALITY) and can therefore be diffracted by slits that are roughly of the order of the atomic dimensions (1.5 \AA) of crystals and dense gases. Electron diffraction is used to study the structure of crystals, surface layers of solids and the molecular structure of gases, by allowing a beam of electrons of known energy (and wavelength) to traverse a material of unknown structure, calculating the atomic dimensions from the diffraction pattern

electron diffraction (optics) the creation of a lattice by the diffraction of atoms in a crystal

e-lec-trō-neg-a-tive (*ilektroinégativ*) *adj.* carrying a negative electric charge, and then tending to move to the anode in electrolysis || having a tendency to become negative by gaining electrons

e-lec-trō-nega-tiv-i-ty (*ilektroinégativit*) *n.* the state, quality or degree of being electronegative

electron gun a cathode and the assembly used to control and focus a stream of thermal electrons emitted from it, used esp. in a cathode ray tube or X-ray tube

elec-tronic (*ilektrónik*) *adj.* of or relating to electronics || working or produced by the action of electrons **e-lec-trō-ni-cal-ly** *adv.* **e-lec-tróni-ces** *n.* the branch of physics dealing with the behavior of electrons in vacuums and gases, with their conduction, with effects in semiconductors, and with the utilization of these properties for the design of electronic devices

electrostethophone

electronic art art form utilizing glowing light displays

electronic banking use of magnetically encoded plastic cards at terminals outside a regular bank location for check cashing, deposits, and other money transfer functions Cf EFT

electronic calculator a calculator that utilizes integrated electronic circuits to perform arithmetic functions

electronic composter a device for setting type electronically with characters generated by laser beams

electronic computer a device capable of performing systematic sequences of operation upon data, including numerous arithmetic and logic procedures, without intervention by a human operator during the run

electronic countermeasure (*mil.*) a device designed to misdirect guidance system of an attacking missile

electronic games devices, e.g., electronic tennis, that enable players to manipulate electronic impulses viewed on a display screen (usu. a television set)

e-lec-tron-i-cize (*ilektrónizaiz*) *v.* to install electronic systems

electronic larynx a device used by those without vocal cords to simulate speech through the use of an electronically controlled artificial larynx inside tube or outside the voice box

electronic lock a security device that responds to a magnetically encoded plastic card

electronic mail system of electronic transmission of postal messages between post offices, e.g., Mailgram, Intelpost

electronic music musical compositions created for tape recording by electronic devices in a laboratory

electronic position indicator a device used to measure ship-to-shore distances by measuring the time elapsed for a radio echo acronym EPI

electronic profilometer a device for measuring roughness by the changing voltage in a stylus passed over a surface

electronic watch a timepiece utilizing battery-powered electronic circuits to activate a tuning fork or quartz crystal to sustain movement

electronic warfare (*mil.*) military action involving the use of electromagnetic energy to determine, exploit, reduce, or prevent hostile use of the electromagnetic spectrum, and at the same time retaining its friendly use

electron lens a device for converging or diverging a beam of electrons by means of electric and/or magnetic fields. It is used in the electron microscope, cathode ray tube, etc.

electron microprobe (*med.*) X-ray device that focuses a stream of electrons on a point and measures the backscattered electrons, the resulting radiation fluorescence, etc.

electron microscope a microscope of extremely high magnification and resolving power in which a beam of electrons, focused by means of an electron lens, is made to form an enlarged image of an object on a fluorescent screen or photographic plate. It is used to examine the structure of bacteria, viruses, colloidal particles, etc.

e-lec-trō-no-graph (*ilektrónograf*) *n.* a device that produces images on a photographic emulsion through the use of an accelerated beam of electrons

e-lec-trō-no-graphy (*ilektrónograf*) *n.* the process produced electronography *v.* the process

e-lec-trō-no-graphy (*ilektrónograf*) *n.* the production of photographic images using a cathode ray tube

electron synchrotron a device designed to accelerate electrons by striking them against a target that will produce gamma rays

electron telescope (*optics*) a telescopic device that focuses the infrared light on a photosensitive cathode that converts and enlarges the image Cf ELECTRON MICROSCOPE, SNIPESCOPE, SNOOPERSCOPE

electron transport system (*biochem*) biological oxidizing agents arranged in a sequence of increasing strength to form compounds of oxygen and ultimately, oxygen

electron tube an electronic device that consists of a glass or metal container either evacuated or filled with an inert gas, that contains a cathode or filament emitting a stream of electrons, and one or more grids that regulate the stream on its path to the anode or plate. Electron tubes have many uses in modern electronics, the most common being to amplify the energy of an elec-

trical signal or to convert a direct current to an alternating current and vice versa

electron volt (*phys.*, symbol eV) a unit of energy equal to that gained by an electron in passing through a difference in potential of one volt. $1\text{eV} = 1.6 \times 10^{-12}$ erg

electro-hy-dro-mog-raphy (*ilektrohydromográfi*) *n.* (med.) process of recording eye movements used in assessing abnormal eye movements

electro-stag-nogram *n.* the record

electro-ac-u-lo-gram (*ilektroakújulogram*) *n.* (med.) record of measurement of voltage between front and back of eye, used esp. in studying eyeball movement, esp. in sleep Cf REM

electro-optics (*ilektroóptiks*) *n.* the interaction between optics and electronics leading to the transformation of electrical energy into light or vice versa

electro-phone (*ilektrofón*) *n.* a musical instrument that produces electronic music

electro-pho-re sis (*ilektrofórisis*) *n.* the movement of suspended particles in a fluid under the influence of an electric field. The separation and identification of proteins and other colloids and the coating of objects with rubber and synthetic polymers are widely used applications [ELECTRO- + Gk phorísis, being carried]

e-lec-troph-or-us (*ilektroforás*) *pl.* **e-lec-troph-or-ol** (*ilektroforál*) *n.* a simple device for the production of an electrostatic charge by induction [fr ELECTRO- + Gk phorós, carried]

e-lec-tro-phren-i-respiration (*ilektrofrenik*) a device that stimulates the nerve that controls breathing by electrodes placed appropriately. It was designed as a means of artificial respiration and is often so used

electro-plate (*ilektroplét*) *1. v.t pres. part.* **e-lec-tro-plat-ing** *past* and *past part.* **e-lec-tro-plat-ed** *to plate* by electrodeposition *2. n.* something electroplated || such articles collectively

e-lec-tro-po-zi-tive (*ilektropozítiv*) *adj.* carrying a positive electric charge, tending to move toward the cathode in electrolysis || having a tendency to become positive by releasing electrons, esp. in redox reactions

electro-ret-in-o-graphy (*ilekturoretinógraf*) *n.* the measurement and recording of electrical activity in the retina electroretinograph *n.* the instrument electroretinographic *adj.*

e-lec-trō-scope (*ilektroskóp*) *n.* (*phys.*) an instrument which detects the presence of an electric charge by means of the motion of a charged indicator brought in the neighborhood of the unknown charge. It can be used to determine whether the charge is positive or negative and to indicate the presence of ionizing radiation **e-lec-trō-scop-ic** (*ilektroskopik*) *adj.* [fr ELECTRO- + Gk skopein, to observe]

e-lec-trō-shoc-k therapy (*ilektrofópk*) therapy using an electric current to induce coma

e-lec-trō-sleep (*ilektrásli:p*) *n.* sleep state induced by low-voltage electricity passed through the brain

e-lec-trō-stat-i-c (*ilektrostátik*) *adj.* relating to static electricity or to electrostatics

e-lec-trō-stat-i-c copier (*ilektrostátik*) device for making copies of written material utilizing a charged powdered carbon toner received as an image from material oppositely charged; e.g., the Xerox and Electrofax processes

electrostatic induction the development of a localized charge on a body due to the presence (without contact) of a charged object

electrostatic precipitator air-pollution control device that imparts an electrical charge to particles in a gas stream, causing them to collect on an electrode

electrostatic printer device that prints lines by projecting images onto a drum in electrostatic patterns that attract a powdered ink. These in turn are transferred and fused onto the paper electrostatic printing *n.*

e-lec-trō-stat-i-cs (*ilektrostátik*) *n.* a branch of physics dealing with the study of the forces of interaction of nonmoving electrical charges (cf. ELECTRODYNAMICS)

electrostatic unit (*abbr. esu*) one of a system of units based on the forces between two charged particles, e.g., in the cgs system of units the fundamental electrostatic unit is the statoulomb

e-lec-trō-steth-o-phone (*ilektrostéthofón*) *n.* (med.) a stethoscope equipped with microphone and amplifier

feather

make quivering movements of the stern and tail when searching for the scent to feather one's nest to accumulate money or property [O.E. *geflíðian*]

feather *n* one of the epidermal outgrowths that cover the body of a bird, comprising a hollow quill and shaft from which develops the vane, composed of barbs and barbules. Feathers are light, impervious to water and, being bad conductors of heat, they help to preserve the high body temperature of birds, besides being essential for flight || (usually *pl.*) plumage || the vane of an arrow || a plume worn in a hat || a flaw marked like a feather, e.g. in an eye or a gem || (rowing) the action of feathering a feather in one's cap a personal success to be proud of birds of a feather people of one kind, interest or nature in fine (or high, full) feather in high spirits [O. E. *fether*]

feather bed a bed with a soft, thick, feather-filled mattress feather-bed (feberbed) *pres. part.* feather-bedding *past* and *past part.* feathered *v.t.* to impose a feathered rule or work under a feathered rule || *v.t.* to make conditions unduly easy for, *farmers are featherbedded by the new subsidies*

featherbed rule a union rule forcing employers to slow down the pace of work, employ more workers than are needed etc., when work is short

feather-brained (feberbrained) *adj* (pop.) stupidly frivolous

feather-edge (febergedz) *1. n.* a fine edge || a board thinner at one edge than the other, used for clapboards etc. *2. v.t. pres. part.* feather-edging *past* and *past part.* feather-edged to give a feathered edge, esp. to prepare (boards) for weatherboarding etc.

feather-grass (febergras, febergrys) *n.* a grass of the genus *Stipa*, esp. *S. pennata* of Europe || *Leychosia filiformis*, a grass of southern U.S.A. and tropical America

feather-headiness (feberhinnis) *n.* the quality of being feathered

feather-ing (feberin) *n.* the plumage of birds || feather tufts or fringes of an animal's coat, e.g. a spaniel's || the feathers of an arrow || a featherlike structure or marking, e.g. in flowers || (archit.) the points of intersection of soffits in window tracery, cusps

feather star a free-swimming crinoid echinoderm found in deep marine waters. It has 10 radial arms

feather-stitch (feberstit) *1. n.* a decorative zig-zag stitching used in embroidery *2. v.t.* to embroider with this stitch

feather-weight (feberwigt) *n.* a professional boxer whose weight does not exceed 126 lbs. || an amateur boxer whose weight does not exceed (Am.= Br.) 126 lbs. || somebody who does not matter much || something very light

feather-y (feberi) *adj* light or soft as a feather, featherlike

fea-ture (feitar) *1. n.* a part of the face, esp. as regards appearance, *her mouth is her best feature* || (*pl.*) the face in general || the distinctive part, trait or characteristic of a thing, *geo-graphical features*, *the story has some unusual features* || a distinctive article, picture etc. in a newspaper or periodical || (Am.= Br. feature film) the main item in a movie program *2. v.t. pres. part.* *fea-turing past* and *past part.* *fea-tured* to give prominence to, *the magazine is featuring his articles* || (of a film) to present as the star actor or actress *fea-tured adj* displayed, advertised as a special feature *fea-ture-less adj* lacking distinctive features [O F. *faiture*]

feature film (Br.) a movie feature

feb-re-ro-rista (febrerista) *n.* a supporter of Paraguay's Partido Revolucionario Febrero, which gave (Feb 1936) Paraguayans important social laws, incl. an agrarian reform

fe-brif-u-gal (fibrifug), febrifug' *adj.* relieving fever

febrifuge (febrifugz) *1. adj.* antifebrile *2. n.* a medicine used to relieve fever [F. *febrifuge*] *fe-brile* (febril, febril, Br. febrail) *adj.* of fever || feverish [F.]

Feb. February *Feb.-ru-ary* (februari; febjueri) *n.* (abbr. Feb.) the 2nd month of the year, having 28 days except in leap year, when it has 29 [M.E. severer fr. O.F.]

fecal, faecal (fi:k'l) *adj.* of or relating to feces *feces, faeces* (fi:siz) *pl. n.* bodily waste discharged through the anus [L. *faeces* pl. of *faex* dregs]

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Fech-nér (feknor), Gustav Theodor (1801-87), German philosopher and physicist. He is famous for his theories of mind-body relationships, developed in 'Elemente der Psychophysik' (1860) and 'In Sachen der Psychophysik' (1877)

feckless (feklis) *adj.* shiftless and inefficient [Scot. *feck* perh. for EFFECT]

fec-u-lence (fekljonus) *n.* the state of being feculent *fec-u-lent* (fekljulent) *adj.* foul, fecal [F. *feculent*]

fe-cund (fekund, sekund) *adj.* prolific, fertile || rich in inventive power, a *fecund imagination* [F. *second*]

fe-cun-date (fekandit, sekandit) *pres. part.* *fe-cun-dating past* and *past part.* *fe-cun-dated v.t.* to make fruitful or prolific || to fertilize, pollinate, impregnate *fe-cun-da-tion* *n.* [fr L. *fecundare* (*fecundatus*)]

fe-cun-di-ty (fekanditi) *n.* the quality or state of being fecund [fr L. *fecunditas*]

fed past and *past part.* of FEED fed up disgusted, annoyed

fe-da-yin or fe-da-yeen (feda:yin) *pl. n.* Arab guerrilla fighters

fed-er-a-ey (federasi) *pl.* *fed-er-a-cies* *n.* an alliance, federation of states [fr L. *federatus*, *federated*]

fed-er-al (federal) *1. adj.* characterizing an agreement between states to unite, forgoing some sovereignty but remaining independent in internal affairs, a *federal union* || pertaining to this consolidated state, the *federal government* || relating to the central government of the U.S.A. || (Am. hist.) of or supporting the Union in the Civil War (1861-5) *2. n.* *Federal* (Am. hist.) favoring strong centralized government, esp. as advocated by the Federalists *2. n.* a supporter or soldier of the Union in the Civil War (1861-5) [F. *fédéral*]

Federal Bureau of Investigation (abbr. F.B.I.) the investigating branch of the US Department of Justice

Federal Communications Commission an independent agency of the U.S. government which regulates radio, television and interstate telephone services

federal district an area set aside by a country as the seat of its capital, e.g. the District of Columbia in the U.S.A.

Federal Emergency Relief Act (abbr. FERA), a U.S. Congressional act (1933), part of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal program. It provided outright grants to local authorities for unemployment allowances, under the direction of Harry L. Hopkins

federal funds *pl. n.* (*banking*) bank reserves in excess of the Federal Reserve Bank requirement that are available for loans to other banks

federalism (federalizm) *n.* the federal principle of government || the support of this principle

Fed-er-alism (Am. hist.) the principles of the Federalists [fr. F. *fédéralisme*]

fed-er-alist (federalist) *n.* a supporter of federalism *Federalist* (Am. hist.) a member of the political group (c. 1787-c. 1823) which favored strong centralized government during the controversy (1787-8) over the adoption of the Constitution, and which was in power 1789-1800 || (Argentinian hist.) a federalist [fr. F. *fédéliste*]

fe-de-ra-lista (federalista) *n.* (Argentinian hist.) a supporter of regional autonomy and a loose confederation of the provinces. The conflict between federalistas and unitarios was the cause of civil war in Argentina in the 19th c. [Span.]

Federalist Papers The a series of essays written (1787-8) by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay to persuade the voters of New York to support ratification of the new U.S. Constitution. Their insight into the problems of a federal system gave the Constitution its system of checks and balances. The 10th essay argues that republican institutions can succeed in a large area with a heterogeneous population

Federalist Party a U.S. political party formed (1789) by those who championed the views of Alexander Hamilton and opposed the views of Thomas Jefferson. The Federalists, generally conservative and rich, favored a strong centralized government and the promotion of industry. Their pro-British opposition to the War of 1812 led to the decline of the party outside its New England base and to its dissolution (1824)

feed, feed'd

fed-er-al-ize (federalizo) *pres. part.* *fed-er-al-iz-ing past* and *past part.* *fed-er-al-ized v.t.* and *i* to unite in a federation

Federal Republic of Germany *GERMANY

Federal Reserve System the central banking system of the U.S.A., consisting of 12 Federal Reserve banks, in 12 districts, with a central board. The 12 banks serve as banks of reserve and discount for more than 10,000 affiliated banks, including all national banks. The system was established in 1913

Federal Theater Project an organization established (1935) by the U.S. government to provide employment for actors and to provide the disadvantaged with a nationwide theater. It developed the 'Living Newspaper', which presented controversial events using a loose, disconnected dramatic form. The project was branded communistic by the federal government and suppressed (1939)

Federal Trade Commission (abbr. FTC), a U.S. commission established (1914) to police interstate commerce in order to eliminate 'unfair competition', including false or misleading advertising

fed-er-ate (federat) *1. v. pres. part.* *fed-er-at-ing past* and *past part.* *fed-er-at-ed v.t.* to come together in federation || *v.t.* to organize (states) into a federation *2. adj.* federated [fr L. *federare* (*federatus*)]

Federated Malay States *MALAYA

fed-er-a-tion (federasjon) *n.* the act of uniting with a league for common purposes, esp. in forming a sovereign power with control of foreign affairs, defense etc., while each member state retains control of internal matters || a group of states so united || a sovereign state so produced || a federated society, e.g. a league of clubs, societies, trade unions (cf. CONFEDERACY)

fed-er-a-tion-ist *n.* an advocate of federation [fr. L. *federatio*]

Federation of Arab Emirates *UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland the Central African Federation

fed-er-a-tive (federativ, fédératif) *adj.* of or relating to federation

fe-dora (fidóra, fidóura) (Am.= Br. trilby) a man's brimmed felt hat with the crown creased lengthwise (after Sardou's play *Fédora* (1882))

fee (fi) *1. n.* a payment for the services of a professional man (e.g. doctor or lawyer) or a public body (e.g. a library or professional body) || the entrance charge for an examination etc. || (usually *pl.*) money paid terminally to a private school || (*law*) inheritable land or estate || (*hist.*) land held in feu *2. v.t. pres. part.* *fee-ing past* and *past part.* *fee, feed, feed'd* (Br.) to give a fee to [A.F. *feie*, *feu*, O.F. *feu*, *fei*, *fele*]

fee-ble (fibl') *adj.* lacking in energy or strength, weak || lacking in character or intelligence || lacking in effectiveness, a *feeble speech* || dim, unclear, indistinct, a *feeble light* [O F. *feble*. *foible*]

fee-ble-mind-ed (fibl'mainid) *adj.* mentally deficient || silly, foolish

feed (fid) *1. v. pres. part.* *feed-ing past* and *past part.* *fed* (*fed*) *v.t.* to give food to, to feed the dog || to suckle (baby) || to put food into the mouth of, the baby can almost feed himself || to fortify, to feed one's hopes on horoscopes || to supply food for, to feed a big family || to supply (material) to, the conveyor belt feeds boxes into the machine || to feed material to, the conveyor belt feeds the machine with boxes || to supply as fuel to, to feed coal into a furnace || to supply fuel to || to supply (electrical) energy to || to be a source of supply of, two rivers feed the reservoir || to supply as food, to feed cream to cats || (theater) to supply (esp. a comedian) with cue lines, improvising material on which he makes jokes || (games, e.g. field hockey) to give a pass to || *v.i.* (esp. of animals) to eat to feed on to consume, live on to feed up to give plenty of food to, a convalescent needs feeding up || to fatten (stock) *2. n.* food, esp. for livestock, fodder etc. || a meal, esp. (Br.) a feeding for a baby || the process of feeding a machine with raw material etc. || the material thus supplied || the mechanism for such feeding || (Br.) a straight man (actor) || the part of the action of a firearm which moves up the cartridge from the clip or magazine to the chamber on the feed (esp. of fish) feeding or searching for food out at feed turned out to graze [O F. *fédan*]

feed, feed'd past and past part of FEE

imperious

486

impress

iled, esp Br *im-per-illed* *v.t.* to expose to danger, esp the danger of loss. *drought imperiled the crops*
im-pe-ri-ous (*imperīəs*) *adj.* overbearing in manner || *imperative, imperious necessity* [fr. L. *imperiosus, imperial*]
im-per-ish-a-bility (*imperīshəblitē*) *n.* the quality or state of being imperishable
im-perish-a-ble (*imperīshəbl*) *adj.* of that which will not perish, decay or be destroyed, *imperishable fame* *im-perish-a-ble adv.*
im-pe-ri-um (*imparīəm*) *n.* supreme authority, empire || *(law)* the right to use the state's power to enforce the law [L.]
im-per-ma-nence (*imparīmənəns*) *n.* the quality or state of being impermanent *im-per-ma-nency* *n.*
im-per-ma-nent (*imparīmənənt*) *adj.* not permanent
im-per-me-a-bil-i-ty (*imparīmēəbilitē*) *n.* the quality or state of being impermeable
im-per-me-a-ble (*imparīmēəbl*) *adj.* not permeable *im-per-me-a-ble adv* [F or fr. L. *impermeabilis*]
im-per-so-nal (*imparīsənl*) *adj.* without personal content, reference or quality, *impersonal criticism, an impersonal letter* [gram., of verbs] without a specified subject or having a subject which does not indicate an actual agent, e.g. 'it rains' || (gram., of pronouns) having indefinite reference, e.g. 'one', 'people', 'they' etc *im-per-so-nal-ity* *n.* [fr. L. *impersonalis*]
im-per-so-nate (*imparīsəneit*) *pres. part.* *im-personat-ing past and past part* *im-personated v.t.* to pretend to be (someone else) || to imitate or mimic in order to entertain *im-per-so-nation* *n.* an impersonating or being impersonated *im-per-so-nator* *n.* an entertainer who mimics well-known people [fr. L *im-* in + *persona, person*]
im-per-tin-ence (*imparītīnəns*) *n.* the quality or state of being impertinent || something impertinent *im-per-tin-en-ey pl im-per-tin-en-cies* *n.* [F.]
im-per-ti-nent (*imparītīnənt*) *adj.* acting or speaking disrespectfully or showing an offensive lack of respect || not pertinent [F. Or fr. L. *impertinens* (*impertinēns*), not relevant]
im-per-tur-ba-bil-i-ty (*imparītūrbəbilitē*) *n.* the quality or state of being imperturbable
im-per-tur-ba-ble (*imparītūrbəbl*) *adj.* not susceptible to alarm, agitation etc. *im-per-tur-ba-bly* *adv.* [fr. L. *imperturbabilis*]
im-per-vious (*imparīvias*) *adj.* impenetrable, *the walls are impervious to damp* || not open (to reason, persuasion etc) [fr. L. *impervius*]
im-pe-ti-go (*impitīgō*) *n.* a contagious pustular skin disease caused by streptococci or staphylococci [L. fr. *impetere*, to attack]
im-pe-trate (*impitērāt*) *pres. part.* *im-pe-trat-ing past and past part, im-pe-trat-ed v.t. (thol.) to obtain by entreaty* [fr. L. *impetrare*, to obtain]
im-pe-tu-os-i-ty (*impitētūsəsətē*) *n.* the quality or state of being impetuous
im-pe-tu-ous (*impitētūs*) *adj.* showing or acting with impetuosity || (*rhet.*) rushing violently [F. *impétueux*]
im-pe-tus (*impitas*) *n.* the force which causes a given motion or activity || a stimulus resulting in increased activity || the property a body possesses due to its mass and speed, esp. when moving with violence and suddenness (not used technically) || incentive, driving force [L fr *impetere*, to attack]
Im-phal (*imphāl*) the capital (pop. 100,366) of Manipur, India
im-pi-e-ti (*impiēti*) *pl. im-pi-e-ties* *n.* lack of piety || an impious act [F. *impieté*]
im-ping (*impind*) *pres. part.* *im-ping-ing past and past part, im-pinged v.i. (with 'on', 'against') to come into sharp contact* || (with 'on') to make an impression (on the mind, senses etc) || (with 'on') to encroach, *these decrees impinge on our liberties* [fr. L. *impingere*, to drive in]
im-pi-o-s (*impiēs*) *adj.* lacking piety || wicked [fr. L. *impius*]
im-pi-s (*impij*) *adj.* mischievous
im-pla-cabili-ty (*implikēblitē*) *n.* the quality or state of being implacable
im-pla-cab-le (*implikēbl*) *adj.* not to be placated, deaf to all appeals || inexorable *im-pla-cab-ly* *adv.* [F.]
im-plant 1. (*implānt*, *implānt*) *v.t.* to plant deeply or firmly || *(med.)* to insert (e.g. a living tissue, as in grafting, or drugs for gradual absorption) beneath the skin || *(med.)* to intro-

duce (a living embryo) into the uterus of a host mother || to instill firmly in the mind 2. (*implant, implant*) *n.* *(med.)* the tissue, drug etc. used in implanting [*implanter*]
im-plan-ta-tion (*implāntēshn*, *implontēshn*) *n.* an implanting or being implanted || the passage of cells (esp. of tumors) from one part of the body to another part where they grow again
im-plau-si-ble (*implāzəbl*) *adj.* lacking the appearance of truth, *implausible excuses* *im-plau-si-blly* *adv.*
im-ple-men-t (*implāment*) 1. *n.* a tool || a thing or person serving as an instrument 2. *v.t.* to carry into effect, *to implement a promise* *im-ple-men-tal* (*implāmentl*) *adj.* serving as an implement, helpful *im-ple-men-tation* *n.* [perh fr. L. *implementum*, a filling up]
im-pli-cate (*implikēit*) *pres. part.* *im-pli-cating past and past part, im-pli-cated v.t.* to involve, often in an unpleasant, incriminating manner, *to be implicated in a crime* [fr. L. *implicare* (*implicatus*), to entwine]
im-pli-ca-tion (*implikēshn*) *n.* an implying or being implied || something implied || an implicating or being implicated [fr. L. *implicatio* (*implicationis*), an entwining]
im-pli-ca-tive (*implikētiv*, *implifikativ*) *adj.* implicating || of or related to an implication
im-pli-cit (*implikēit*) *adj.* understood though not stated, *an implicit agreement* || unquestioning, absolute, *implicit confidence* [F. *implicite* or fr. L. *implicitus*]
im-pli-ct (*implikēit*) *adj.* suggested without being stated, involved without being specified
im-pli-cit powers *powers* that are not specifically granted to Congress by the Constitution of the U.S.A. but which can legally be exercised as being necessary for the exercise of other specified powers
im-plode (*implōd*) *pres. part.* *im-plod-ing past and past part, im-plod-ed v.t. (phon.) to pronounce by implosion* || *v.i.* to burst inward [fr. L. *IM-+EXPLODE*]
im-plore (*implōr*, *implōur*) *pres. part.* *im-plor-ing past and past part, im-plored v.t.* to beseech with great intensity of feeling || to beg for, *to implore mercy* [fr. L. *implorare*, to cry aloud]
im-plo-sion (*implōz̄n*) *n.* a bursting inwards (opp. EXPLOSION) || *(phon.)* an internal compression of air, e.g. before sounding 'k', 'p' and 't'
im-plo-sive (*implōz̄vīs*) *adj.* [INPLODE]
im-pley (*implāy*) *pres. part.* *im-pley-ing past and past part, im-pled v.t.* to suggest without actually stating, *his questions implied his disbelief* || to involve logically, *lush vegetation implies heavy rainfall* [O.F. *emplier*, to enfold]
im-pol-i-te (*impolītēit*) *adj.* having or showing bad manners [fr. L. *impolitus*, not polished]
im-pol-i-tic (*impolītik*) *adj.* lacking in tact or prudence || inexpedient
im-pon-dar-a-bil-i-ty (*impondārəblitē*) *n.* the state or quality of being impondurable
im-pon-dar-a-ble (*impondārəbl*) 1. *adj.* having no measurable weight || having an importance impossible to estimate 2. *n.* (usually pl.) a factor in a situation whose importance is unknown
im-port 1. (*impōrt*, *impōurt*) *v.t.* to bring in (goods) from abroad || to introduce (ideas etc) from some outside source || (*rhet.*) to mean, imply || *v.i. (rhet.)* to be of importance 2. (*import, Import*) *n.* something imported (opp EXPORT) || (*rhet.*) meaning || (*rhet.*) importance [fr. L. *importare*]
im-po-rence (*impōrēns*) *n.* the quality of being important [F.]
im-po-rtant (*impōrēnt*) *adj.* producing a great effect, having great influence or significance || mattering greatly, *it is important to find out* || having a high social position || self-important, pompous, an *important manner* [F.]
im-porta-tion (*impōrēshn*) *n.* an importing or being imported || something imported
im-port-u-nate (*impōrūnit*) *adj.* persistently demanding, esp. in an annoying or unreasonable way [fr. L. *importunus*, importunate]
im-portune (*impōrūn*, *impōrūn*, *impōrēshn*) *pres. part.* *im-portun-ing past and past part, im-portuned v.t.* to vex (someone) by demanding too often or too vehemently or unreasonably || *v.i. to be importuned* [F. *importuner*]
im-portu-ni-ty (*impōrūniti*, *impōrūniti*) *pl.* *im-portu-ni-ties* *n.* the quality or state of being importunate || an importunate demand [F. *importunité*]
im-pose (*impōz̄*) *pres. part.* *im-pos-ing past and past part, im-posed v.t.* to place (a tax, fine etc) as a burden || to use superior strength or authority to secure submission to (one's will etc.) || to force others to receive (esp oneself) as guest, companion etc. || to sob off, cause to be accepted as genuine, flawless etc. (what is not) || *(printing)* to arrange (pages) in a form || *v.i. (with 'on')* to take unfair advantage || *(with 'on')* to use deception *im-pōsing adj. impressive* [F. *imposeur*]
im-posi-tion (*impōz̄shn*) *n.* an imposing or being imposed || a tax or duty || the taking of an unfair advantage || *(printing)* the arranging of pages in a form || *(Br.)* supplementary work given as punishment at school [fr. L. *impositio* (*impositionis*) fr. *imponere*, to lay on]
im-position of hands (*eccles.*) the laying on of hands in confirmation, ordination etc.
im-possi-bility (*imposibliti*) *pl.* *im-possi-bilities* *n.* the quality or state of being impossible || something impossible [F. *impossibilité*]
im-possible (*imposibl*) *adj.* incapable of occurring or being done || unacceptable, an *impossible suggestion* || hard to tolerate, an *impossible woman* *im-possi-blly* *adv.* [F. or fr. L. *impossibilis*]
im-possible art conceptual art
im-post (*impōst*) *1. n.* a tax, esp a duty on imported goods 2. *v.t.* to classify (imported goods) in order to fix duties [O.F.]
im-post *n.* (archit.) the upper member of a pillar or entablature on which an arch rests [F. *imposte*]
im-post-or, im-post-er (*impōst̄r*) *n.* a person pretending to be someone he is not, or pretending to possess a quality he does not have [F. *imposteur*]
im-posture (*impōst̄r*) *n.* deception, esp by an impostor || an instance of this [F.]
im-po-tence (*impotēns*) *n.* the quality or state of being impotent *im-po-tency* *n.* [F.]
im-po-tent (*impotēnt*) *adj.* having no power or force, *impotent gestures* || (of a male) unable to perform the sexual act (cf. STERILE) [F.]
im-pound (*impōund*) *v.t.* to take into temporary protective legal custody, to *impound stolen goods* || to confine (stray animals) in a pound || to collect (water) in a reservoir
im-pov-er-ish (*impōvārīs*) *v.t.* to make poor || to exhaust the strength or productivity of (esp. soil) *im-pov-er-ish-ment* *n.* [fr. O.F. *empoverir* (*empoveriss-*)]
im-prac-ti-ca-bil-i-ty (*impraktikēblitē*) *n.* the quality or state of being impracticable
im-prac-ti-cable (*impraktikēbl*) *adj.* (of an idea or plan) not feasible || not usable, an *impracticable road* *im-prac-ti-ca-bly* *adv.*
im-prac-ti-cal (*impraktikl*) *adj.* not practical || impracticable
im-pre-cate (*imprekēit*) *pres. part.* *im-pre-cat-ing past and past part, im-pre-cat-ed v.t.* to invoke (evil) || to curse || *v.i.* to utter imprecations [fr. L. *imprecari* (*imprecatus*), to pray for, invoke]
im-pre-ca-tion (*imprakēshn*) *n.* cursing || a curse [fr. L. *imprecatio* (*imprecatis*)]
im-pre-ca-to-r (*imprakētār*) *n.* someone who imprecates
im-pre-ca-to-ry (*imprakētārī*, *imprakētārī*) *adj.* of or relating to imprecation
im-pre-cise (*imprakēs*) *adj.* not precise, vague
im-preg-na-bil-i-ty (*impregnablitē*) *n.* the quality or state of being impregnable
im-preg-na-ble (*impregnabl*) *adj.* (of an egg etc.) capable of being impregnated
im-preg-na-ble *adj.* (of that which cannot be taken by assault, an *impregnable castle*) *im-prég-na-bly* *adv.* [M.E. *imprenable* fr. F.]
im-preg-nate 1. (*imprégna*, *imprégna*) *adj.* impregnated 2. (*imprégna*) *v.t.* *pres. part.* *im-preg-na-tion past and past part, im-preg-na-ted* to make pregnant || to interpenetrate or saturate || to cause to be interpenetrated or saturated || to imbue (with an idea), a *mind impregnated with mystical doctrine* *im-preg-nation* *n.* an impregnating or being impregnated [fr. M.L. or L.L. *impregnare*] *im-pre-su-ra-rio* (*imprisāriou*; *impräsārjō*) *n.* someone who promotes, manages or organizes contests, variety shows, plays, boxing tournaments etc. [Ital.]
im-pre-scrip-ti-ble (*impriskrifplabl*) *adj.* of that which cannot be taken away by any external authority, the *imprescriptible rights of conscience* *im-pre-scrip-ti-ble* *adv.* [F.]
im-pre-ss 1. (*impres*) *v.t.* to make a mark on (something), using pressure || to make (a mark) on something, using pressure || to have an effect on (the mind, emotions etc) || to cause (an idea) to have an effect. *he impressed its importance on*

Itamarati .

to join Sardinia Garibaldi led (1860) an expedition to Sicily, which also joined Sardinia, together with Naples. Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed (Mar. 17, 1861) king of Italy. Venice was acquired after the Seven Weeks' War (1866) and Rome during the Franco Prussian War (1870-1). Rome became the capital of Italy (1871), but the papacy refused to recognize the loss of its temporal power until 1929, when it was given sovereignty over Vatican City. The French occupation (1881) of Tunisia led Italy to join Germany and Austria in the Triple Alliance (1882). Italian colonization, which began (1882-90) in Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, was stopped (1896) by the Ethiopians. Italy entered (1915) the 1st world war on the side of the Allies, and gained (1919) Trentino-Alto Adige. Rijeka was seized (1919) and annexed (1924). The Fascists marched on Rome (1922), formed a government under Mussolini, and organized (1926) a totalitarian state. Italy conquered Ethiopia (1935-6). The Rome-Berlin Axis was formed (1936) with Nazi Germany, and Italy intervened (1936) on behalf of Franco in the Spanish Civil War. Mussolini seized (1939) Albania, and entered (1940) the 2nd world war on the side of Germany. Heavy defeats and social unrest brought about Mussolini's fall (1943). His successor, Badoglio, made peace with the Allies and declared war on Germany (1943). After the liberation (1945), the monarchy was replaced (1946) by a republic. By the peace treaty (1947), Italy lost Istria to Yugoslavia, and her African colonies became independent. Italy retained the trusteeship for Italian Somaliland until 1960. Italy received American aid under the Marshall Plan (1947), and joined NATO (1949) and the E.E.C. (1958). The dispute with Yugoslavia over Trieste was settled (1954), and the economy largely restored. The Christian Democrats, the leading party since the war, have been increasingly challenged by a growing Communist party, which won $\frac{1}{3}$ of the votes in the 1970s and had a strong local following. Led by Enrico Berlinguer, the Communists espoused Euro-Communism which advocates independence of the Soviets. Labor unrest, government scandals, and extremists' terror tactics disrupted Italy's politics. Coalition governments, consisting of Christian Democrats, Socialists, and Republicans, continued to lead until 1981 when Spadolini, a Republican, became prime minister, to be succeeded in 1983 by Socialist Craxi, who resigned in 1985 but later returned to office.

I-ta-ma-ra-ti (itamarati) the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs [after the palace which it occupied in Rio de Janeiro]

itch (itf) *n.* an irritation or tickle in the skin || a restless longing, an itch to travel the itch scabies [O.E. gicce]

itch *v.i.* to feel an irritating or tickling sensation || to have a restless longing [fr. O. E. giccan]

itch-i-ness (itsinis) *n.* the quality or state of being itchy

itch mite any of several parasitic mites which burrow into the skin of men and animals, causing itch, esp. *Sarcoptes scabiei*, which causes scabies

itchy (itf) *comp.* **itch-i-er** *superl.* **itch-i-est** *adj.* feeling or causing an itch

ite *sufx* an adherent of a person or party, as in 'Jacksonite' || a mineral, chemical compound etc., as in 'sulfite' || a part of the body, as in 'somite' || a commercial product, as in 'vulcanite'

i-item (item) 1. *adv.* likewise (used only when introducing a new article in a list etc.) 2. *n.* a single article, unit, feature or particular in a list, account, series, collection etc || a piece of news i-itemize (itemaiz) *pres. part.* **i-item-izing** *past* and *past part.* **i-item-ized** *v.t.* to set down and specify the items of, to itemize a bill [L *ad = in the same way*]

i-te-nez (itenez) ***GUAPRE**

i-ter-ate (itareit) *pres. part.* **i-ter-ating** *past* and *past part.* **i-ter-ated** *v.t.* to say again, repeat [fr. L. *iterare* (*iteratus*), to do again]

i-ter-a-tion (iterayshn) *n.* an iterating or being iterated || an instance of this || something iterated || (computer) technique for calculating by repeating a series of operations until the desired solution is achieved [fr. L. *iteratio* (*iterationis*)]

i-ter-a-tive (iterativ, iterativ) *adj.* repetitive || (gram.) frequentative [fr F. *itératif*] **i-ter-a-tive** (iterativ, iterativ) *adj.* repetitive || (gram.) frequentative [fr F. *itératif*]

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i-tha-ca (ithaka) a Greek island (area 36 sq miles, pop. 4,150) of the Ionian group, the kingdom of Odysseus

i-thy-phal-lis (ithifilik) 1. *adj.* relating to the phallus carried in Bacchic festivals || in the meter (— — — — —) of the Bacchic hymns || (art. of figures in pictures or statues) having an erect penis 2. *n.* a poem in the meter of the Bacchic hymns [fr. L. *ithyphallicus* fr. Gk fr. *ithus*. erect + *phallos*, phallus]

i-tin-e-ra-cy (itinorasi; itinorasi) *pl.* **i-tin-e-ra-cies** *n.* itinerary [fr L *itinera* (*itinarius*), to travel]

i-tin-e-ra-cy (itineransi; itineransi) *pl.* **i-tin-e-ra-cies** *n.* the quality or state of being itinerant || a duty, ministry etc. that involves traveling from place to place || a group of persons engaged in such a duty etc.

i-tin-e-ant (itinarent, itinrant) *adj.* traveling from place to place [esp. of a judge or a Methodist minister] traveling on circuit || involving travel from place to place [fr L *itinera* (*itinarius*)]

i-tin-e-ary (itinorari; itinorari) *pl.* **i-tin-e-ar-ies** *n.* a route taken or planned || a record or account of a journey || a guidebook [fr L *itinera* (*itinarius*)]

i-tin-e-ate (itinerasit, itinaret) *pres. part.* **i-tin-e-ating** *past* and *past part.* **i-tin-e-ated** *v.t.* (esp. of a judge or a Methodist minister) to travel from place to place [fr L *itinera* (*itinarius*)]

i-tis *suffx* denoting inflammation, as in 'tracheitis' [Skt. -itis]

i-till (itil) *contr. of IT WILL, IT SHALL*

i-to (ito), Hirobumi (1841-1909), Japanese statesman, prime minister (1885-8, 1892-6, 1898 and 1900-1). He was largely responsible for the modernization of Japan on Western lines, and drafted the constitution of 1889. its (its) *possessive adj.* of, pertaining to or belonging to it, he dropped the pitcher and broke its spout || experienced, made or done by it

i'ts (its) *contr. of IT IS* || *contr. of IT HAS*, it's been a terrible day

i-tself (itself) *pron. refl. form of IT, the dog has hurt itself* || emphatic form of it, the horse itself knows the way by itself unaided, the doll sits up by itself || in isolation, alone, the house stands by itself in itself considered for itself alone, intrinsically, the talk was all right in itself but it went on too long

I.T.U. *INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

i-tur-bi-de (iturbi:de), Agustín de (1783-1824), Mexican revolutionary, emperor of Mexico (1822-3). He led the Mexican revolt against Spanish rule (1821), and proclaimed an empire (1822), but was forced into exile (1823). He was shot on his return to Mexico

ITV (abbr.) for instructional television

i-ty suffix indicating state or quality, as in 'modernity' [M.E. -ite fr. F. -ite, L. -itas (-itatis)]

i-tzá (itsa) *pl.* **i-tzás** *n.* a Mexican Indian group of Mayas of Yucatán and Petén (Guatemala). Before the Spanish conquest their capital was Chichén-Itzá. They were probably responsible for introducing into Yucatán the worship of Toltec gods including Quetzalcoatl || a member of this group || a dialect spoken by them [Span. of Amerind origin]

IUCD (abbr.) for intrauterine contraceptive device

IUD (acronym) for intrauterine device

i-van I (divan) (c. 1304-41), prince of Vladimir and grand duke of Moscow (1328-40). He greatly increased the size of the grand duchy of Moscow, strengthened its finances, and made Moscow his ecclesiastical capital

Ivan III Vasiliie-vich (vasilivit) 'the Great' (1440-1505), grand duke of Moscow (1462-1505). He consolidated the grand duchy of Moscow by conquest and legal reforms, and established autocratic government

Ivan IV Vasilievich 'the Terrible' (1530-84), grand duke of Moscow (1533-84) who took (1547) the title of czar of Russia. His ruthless persecution of the boyars, his destruction of the free cities (Novgorod, 1570) and his conquest of Kazan (1552), Astrakhan (1564) and Siberia created a unified Russian state. He killed his own son (1551) in rage

Ivan VI (1740-64), czar of Russia (1740-1). As an infant he was overthrown by the Empress Elizabeth, and murdered after 22 years of imprisonment

Iwo Jima

i-va-no-vo (ivinava) a city (pop. 470,000) of the R.S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., 145 miles northeast of Moscow. Industries: textiles, engineering, food

I've (aiv) *contr. of I HAVE*

i-we *suffx* denoting tendency, function etc., as in 'selective' [partly fr. L. *-itus*, partly F. *-if*, -ive]

i-ves (avz), Charles Edward (1874-1954), American composer. He experimented with polytonality, multiple rhythms and other techniques in advance of his time. His works include five symphonies and 'Three Places in New England' for orchestra, as well as choral and chamber music and songs

i-ves, Frederick Eugene (1856-1937), U.S. inventor who contributed to the technique of photoengraving. His inventions include the halftone process (1878), which he developed (1885-6) for commercial production

i-wed (avid) *adj.* covered with ivy

i-vig-tut (ivigtut:) a Danish settlement (pop. 200) 176 miles northwest of Cape Farewell on the southwest coast of Greenland. Its quarries include one of the world's largest cryolite mines

i-vo-ry (divri; divri:) *pl.* **i-vo-ries** *n.* the hard creamy-white dentine forming the tusks of the elephant, and the canine teeth of the hippopotamus, narwhal and walrus || the dentine of any teeth || the color of ivory || (pl.) things made of ivory, esp. (pop.) piano keys, teeth, dice [O F *ivoire*]

i-vo-ry black a black pigment made from calcined ivory or from bone black

i-vo-ry Coast a republic (area 124,510 sq miles, pop. 8,890,000) in W. Africa. Capital: Abidjan. People: mainly Agni and Boulé (allied to the Ashanti), Kru, Mandingo and Senufo. Language: French, Kwa languages, Mandingo and others. Religion: 65% local religions, 23% Muslim, 10% Christian. Behind the surf beaches and coastal lagoons lies an alluvial plain 40 miles wide. Inland a plateau rises over 1,000 ft, giving way in the west to the Nimba Mts (5,000 ft.). In the north the predominant rain forest gives way to savanna. Mean temperature: 70°. Rainfall: mainly 80-100 ins, less in the far north. Livestock: cattle, sheep, goats. Agricultural products: coffee, cocoa, yams, manioc, bananas, cereals incl. rice, palm oil, peanuts, shea butter, cotton, pineapples. Minerals: diamonds, gold, manganese. Manufactures: palm oil, fruit juice, weaving, pottery. Exports: coffee, cocoa, bananas, tropical hardwoods. Imports: textiles, metals, cement, wine, fuels and oil. Ports: Abidjan, Sassandra, Tabou. Monetary unit: franc CFA. HISTORY This part of the Guinea coast saw the development of Sudanic kingdoms (13th c.). The Portuguese established settlements to trade in ivory and slaves (16th c.), but were replaced (19th c.) by the French, who established a protectorate over the coastal region (1842). The Ivory Coast became a French colony (1893) and part of French West Africa (1895). It became a member of the French Union (1946) and an autonomous republic within the French Community (1958). It gained complete independence (Aug. 7, 1960) outside the French Community and joined the UN (1960). It rejoined the Community Felix Houphouët-Boigny has been president since independence

i-vo-ry nut the seed of *Phytolæphas macrocarpa*, a South American palm which has a very hard endosperm (*VEGETABLE IVORY) used for making buttons etc.

i-vo-ry tower an image connoting a state of withdrawal from the practical issues of life in society into a world of purely intellectual concerns

i-vo-ry (divi:) *pl.* **i-vo-ries** *n.* *Hedera helix*, fam. Araliaceae, an evergreen woody climbing or creeping plant, native to temperate regions of Europe and Asia, often grown as ornament on walls etc. || any of various similar climbing plants (*POISON IVY) [O.E. *fifg*]

i-vo-ry League a group of long-established distinguished colleges of the eastern U.S.A., comprising Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Columbia, Dartmouth, Brown, and the University of Pennsylvania

i-wo J-i-mu (iwojim:me) the largest (area c. 8 sq miles) and most important of the Volcano Is. in the W. Pacific. During the 2nd world war it served as a Japanese air base. A U.S. marine